

South Anglican gain sup

THERE ARE NO FINE SPRINGS THAN SPRINGS BY RILEY RILEY RILEY LTD, ROCHDALE, ENGLAND

THE GUARDIAN

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Interrogation procedures to be reviewed

GOVERNMENT reacted swiftly today to the findings of the Stoen inquiry into the treatment of detainees in Northern Ireland by announcing a new look at the army's hard interrogation methods. The review will be carried out by the former Chief Justice, Lord Parker, and Privy Counsellors.

The decision came amid Catholic claims of the inadequacy of investigation and claims that it substantiated the allegations by the detainees. The Home Secretary, however, said the tribunal confirmed that there was no evidence of brutality in the treatment of men. The Commons will hold

a special debate on the report today. The inquiry found that the men had been hooded, made to stand against a wall for hours, subjected to a continuous monotonous noise, and kept on bread and water. It said this constituted physical ill-treatment, but not brutality. It also criticised a number of other incidents in which detainees were involved.

In Dublin, the leader of the Irish Labour Party, Mr Brendan Corish, called on the Irish Government to raise the issue immediately with the European Commission on Human Rights, and both wings of the IRA called for an impartial international inquiry.

Parker to head new inquiry

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

A committee of three Privy Counsellors chaired by Lord Parker, the former Lord Chief Justice, is to be set up to consider whether authorised procedures for interrogating suspected terrorists and for their custody during interrogation, need amending.

Mr Maugling, the Home Secretary, announced the committee yesterday when he made a statement in the Commons on the Compton Report into allegations of physical brutality against the security forces in Northern Ireland.

The Government's decision to set up the Parker inquiry was made after Mr Heath discussed the proposal with Mr Wilson. The Government will nominate one Privy Counsellor and the Opposition the other.

There is no question of the inquiry covering again the allegations and cases dealt with in the Compton Report, which rejects any charge of cruelty or brutality against the security forces, but reveals ill-treatment of certain individuals.

An emergency three-hour debate on the report will be held today at the request of Mr Robin Chichester-Clark, leader of the Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster, and with the support of most MPs.

The debate will centre on what Mr Maugling yesterday described as "the very difficult issues involved in judging what methods of interrogation are permissible in the protection of the lives of the civil population and the security forces against a ruthless and deliberate campaign of terror and murder."

Mr Chichester-Clark asked for the debate to refute the allegations against the security forces which, he claimed, had been based on clever propaganda. Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Hull North, said the whole House would regret that there had been occasions when some members of the security forces had descended to methods of barbarism when treating people against whom no charge had been levied and no evidence produced.

Mr Maugling, answering questions from Mr Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, said that the methods used in Northern Ireland had not gone beyond the rules laid down in 1965, as amended in 1967. The amendment followed a report by Mr Roderic Bowen, QC, former Liberal MP for Cardigan, which was published in 1966 after his inquiry into the treatment of those arrested in Aden.

A general debate on Northern Ireland will take place next week or the week after. The timing will depend to some extent on the speed with which Mr Wilson, who is in Northern Ireland and will go to Dublin later, can report to the Government and to his party on his findings.



Sir Alec's position 'weakened by US'

From JIM HOAGLAND: Salisbury, Rhodesia, November 16

Sir Alec Douglas-Home is reported to have told a group of coloured people's representatives who saw him here today that the United States' lifting of sanctions on Rhodesian chrome imports has seriously undercut Britain's bargaining power with the Smith regime.

Sir Alec's comment was reported by a delegation of six mixed-race Rhodesians who met him this afternoon. All six were present at the meeting and all agreed on the paraphrase of Sir Alec's remark.

They also agreed that Sir Alec had given them the impression that Britain felt it had to settle with the white Government now before sanctions were further eroded.

Agreement had apparently been reached on four of the five points being discussed by the two sides.

The Rhodesian side was apparently balking at giving concrete assurance that steps would be taken to remove racially discriminatory laws enacted since the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

The leader of the delegation was Mr Gerard Raftoyioulos, chairman of the National Association of Coloured People. Rhodesia has 20,000 people of mixed descent. Mr Raftoyioulos said after the meeting that Sir Alec seemed resigned to accepting a settlement that would leave political power in the hands of the whites for the foreseeable future.

He had treated Rhodesia's

independence as an accomplished fact that Britain and the rest of the world were powerless to change, and had advised them that nonwhites would never get a better settlement than at the present time.

When they pressed him for outside supervision of any agreement reached with Smith and for foolproof guarantees against racialist changes to the Constitution, Sir Alec had replied that Britain had devised Constitutions for black African States that had been promptly torn up and Britain had been powerless to intervene.

"Britain seems eager to settle on just about any terms," Mr Gaston Thornicroft, another member of the delegation, said. "The whites will be fools if they don't accept this. It smells like a sell-out."

Mr Thornicroft added: "Sir Alec was just being courteous in listening to us. He clearly had his mind made up."

"What is involved now is a formal handing of power to the same people who are imposing racial discrimination on us, and trusting them to see that there will be no discrimination," Washington Post.

Details of talks, page 2: Five points of no return, page 13

Army likely to use gentler tactics

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

Immediate effect of the Compton Report will be to instruct the army in Northern Ireland, were instructed in it by army personnel.

Instructions on interrogation procedure, incorporating basic safeguards, were last issued in 1965. After a report on the Aden situation by Mr Roderic Bowen, QC, in November 1966, two changes were made: the requirement for a daily medical inspection; and the decision that interrogation in such circumstances should not be carried out by army personnel.

But the use of hoods, noise, and the rest—albeit for the prisoners' own security as well as to make them talk—was not changed. The Compton Report makes no formal judgment on whether these techniques, which it regards as physical ill-treatment, are justified in particular circumstances. But the Parker committee will, presumably, have to.

If it decides that the rules should now be changed to make prisoners' conditions easier or to limit, for example, the loudness of the background noise, it will lay itself open to the charge of becoming a whitewash and indeed that is what it appears to be, a spokesman said.

"Bearing in mind the fact that Mr Heath said that a war was going on in the north of Ireland and that some Tories are now calling for press censorship on reporting here, one could hardly expect anything else."

What the report does find is a damning indictment of the internment operation. But more than that it displays the total inadequacy of the terms of reference of the inquiry. It was non-judicial, it denied basic rights to the complainant and it was held in private.

On the other side of the political spectrum, traditionally minded Unionists found the Compton report a welcome vindication of their own point of view.

It is a welcome confirmation of the remark by an independent source that the report itself "contains something for everyone."

Mr William Craig said that Sir Edmund had "very adequately dispelled the smear charges of torture and brutality."

He continued: "The security forces are entitled to use all legitimate methods which are generally and internationally accepted." He intended to raise the matter in Stormont "to make quite sure that nothing will be done to appease the dogooders undermining perfectly legitimate interrogation methods."

Malays, is unacceptable when dealing with Irishmen.

Whether the immediate army reaction to the Compton Report lessens the flow of information from informers, which the army says has been of great operational value so far, remains to be seen. The use of gentler tactics will be a test case of one of the major issues facing the committee: whether forceful interrogation is cost-effective in these circumstances.

But before the committee gets this far, it will have to consider the basic issue whether deliberate physical ill-treatment is ever justified. In the context of terrorism this question will probably bewilder most military men, who will certainly be aware that they could expect much worse treatment at the hands of most other armies in the world.

A typical reaction is likely to be that, if standing an IRA man up against a wall in a hood until he is confused, exhausted, and ready to talk can save the lives of soldiers, policemen, or civilians—the army always assumes it does save lives—it is an unquestionably justified.

Death to shield Faulkner

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Northern Ireland, which might not have enough reason to over the reaction of the inquiry, has been assured of its full support to weather any storm that develops.

It is said to have consigned to Mr Faulkner the duty of shielding the inquiry from the wrath of the north is expected, and the Ulster Government is disturbing effect.

Friday evening, with the report available to the almost total immunity to the disclosures had been itself apparent.

Fitt, leader of the opposition party, the Ulster Unionist, said that Sir Edmund had "fully vindicated the charges of the Compton report."

He said that the fact that the report was non-judicial, it denied basic rights to the complainant and it was held in private.

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Mr John Laird, a Unionist MP for the Belfast St Anne's constituency, said: "The amount of information that the Compton report has brought in has made the whole business well worth while."

This, broadly speaking, is the opinion which senior army officers hold. There is some disappointment at Sir Edmund's naïveté in his criticism of some of the interrogation methods which the army officers see as perfectly justified in a counter-insurgency operation.

The Government takes the view that, with the IRA so adept at producing skillful propaganda, some bitter attack on the internment procedure was inevitable from the start.

Mr Faulkner was reportedly a little alarmed when the British Government ordered the

inquiry into the allegations, but generally round to the view that an inquiry was itself a better way of taking the steam out of a propaganda campaign than shouting ever louder propaganda back at the IRA.

When news of the report's findings first reached Stormont last week, some of the expression of anxiety that even more effective propaganda campaign would be mounted after its publication.

But yesterday Stormont decided to issue its own summary of the report, actively pointing out that the internment operation has taken place in the light of a situation which has produced a total of more than eight hundred bomb explosions, injuries to 583 civilians and members of the security forces, incalculable damage to private and public property, and the deaths of 125 people so far this year.

Typhoid carriers to stay at home

By BADEN HICKMAN

Two Asian children have been told they can never go to school again because they are chronic carriers of a rare type of typhoid. The case is unique in Britain.

The children, an Indian boy, aged 14, and his sister, aged 10, live in Derby. They have been given intensive treatment to eradicate the infection, but the typhoid organism remains. They are now receiving private tuition at home.

The typhoid is the Phage type of salmonella typhi, occurs only in northern India. It has so far resisted all drugs. The children themselves are perfectly fit.

Dr Vyner Leyshon, medical officer of health for Derby, said yesterday that the children could spend the rest of their lives as carriers of the disease. The case was "very sad and unique."

The children are being encouraged to follow a high standard of personal hygiene. The infection is spread by the faeces. When they have finished their formal education they will lead normal lives, but will be prevented from working in the food trade.

Dr Leyshon said: "They are now having permanent home tuition during school hours. Although they are doing better under this system than they would at school, it is sad they are having to do without social contacts."

The brother and sister can play with other children as long as they take care with their hygiene. "All we can do now," the medical officer added, "is to try to keep infection risks to a minimum."

The rare type of typhoid was discovered in Derby about a year ago. A West Indian girl, aged 9, who had never been out of Britain, was found to have typhoid fever. The infection was traced to the Indian brother and sister, her classmates, who had been in Britain for three and a half years.

A health department spokesman at Derby said the children's parents were being fully cooperative over the precautions.

A second typhoid case has been confirmed in Kent. A man has been moved to an isolation hospital at Dartford, from the Medway Hospital, Gillingham, where he was found to have the disease.

Dr Helen Mair, the medical officer of health at Gillingham, said yesterday: "All the contacts are being traced and followed up and everything is under control."

New development in pollution

DUTCH river water is so polluted by chemicals that it can develop a film in it, the Dutch paper "De Telegraaf" claimed yesterday. It proved its point by printing a picture developed in water taken from the Rhine-Meuse rivers which unite in Holland. The river water acted almost as strongly as highly poisonous developer, the paper said.

1957 and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for spying, but in 1962 he was exchanged in Berlin for Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot who was shot down over Russia. (Obituary, page 4).

ONIONS are out in the Commons. Some MPs have objected to the smell of frying onions waiting through the lobbies from the police mess room. The policemen have now been told they cannot cook steak and onions for their supper.

POLICE believe that the

three men who broke out of Dartmoor Prison on Sunday night have got off the moor. The hunt moved to North Devon yesterday after a baker's roundsman reported that three men had asked him for a lift at Shebbear, about 30 miles from the prison.

GOVERNMENT survey on family planning shows that 47 per cent of Roman Catholics interviewed used birth control aids. (Report, page 15).

STOCK EXCHANGE, a

jealously male preserve, has at last made a tiny concession. Women will actually be allowed on the trading floor—but there is still no question of allowing them to become brokers or jobbers. (Report, page 17).

NORTHERN IRELAND is launching a major trade mission to South Africa. Twelve companies will take part in a concerted effort to strengthen trading links with South Africa and the emphasis will be on textiles.

EEC's college goes to Italy

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 16

The six Common Market countries have agreed to set up a European university in Florence. This was decided at the first meeting of EEC Minister of Education, who established the guidelines for a European policy for education and teaching. The EEC, they hope, will henceforth not merely signify discussions about tariff quotas and farm prices.

But the Ministers found it more difficult to agree on exactly how the "European University Institute" should be financed. It is likely that the estimated £1.4 millions annual budget will, from 1978, come out of the Community fund. Meanwhile the Six—and any other European country which wants to cash in—will share the costs. Much of this, cynics say, will be spent on American students.

Four postgraduate courses—in history and civilisation, political and social science, law, and economics—will be offered. The idea is for the university to open at the beginning of the next academic year, with 100 students, and a budget of £500,000. All four languages of the existing Community plus English will be official, but to avoid another Tower of Babel teachers and students will decide on the working languages of each course at the start of the term.

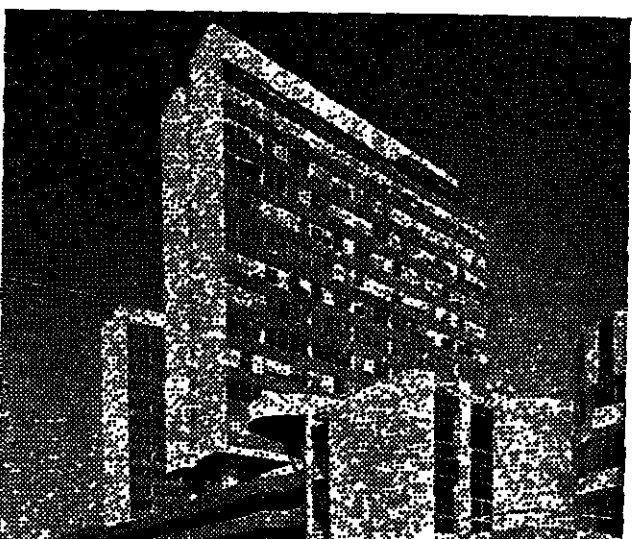
Not to be outdone, France proposed the establishment of a European centre for educational development designed to study cooperation among the different educational systems, and the exchange of teaching staff and students.

The education Ministers set up working groups to look into ways of aligning syllabuses and the legal problems—emphasised today by M. Olivier Guichard, the French Minister—involved in the international recognition of diplomas, certificates, and degrees. (The baccalaureat is already recognised in the Six, Britain, Austria, and Switzerland.)

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OVERSEAS NEWS

China's first vote
at UN backs
chrome sanctions

From MALCOLM DEAN: New York, November 16

Hard-line but it could have been much harder: this was the general interpretation in the United Nations corridors today of China's maiden speech to the General Assembly last yesterday. There was surprise among some delegates that Peking had chosen its first day at the UN to deliver a 25-minute address covering its major policy decisions, but others pointed out that China knew it would be guaranteed a full audience.

Neither the Soviet nor the American delegates—unlike some members of the British delegation—joined in the applause at the end of the address given by the chief Chinese delegate, Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua. The official reaction from the British delegation today was a brief sentence: "The minister's speech was a tough, far-ranging restatement of the known Chinese position."

No lead by Nixon
'on civil rights'

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 16

The United States Civil Rights Commission today criticised President Nixon for failing to provide any leadership in the struggle for equal rights for all Americans.

A year ago, the six-member commission, headed by the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, assessed the Administration's civil rights effort and found it suffering from inertia and hostility. Last June, it took another look and found little improvement. At that time, the commission warned that America could become "a divided nation with all kinds of civil disorders" unless the President led the nation into a moral re-awakening.

In its latest report, the commission notes that there has been some improvement in the Federal Government, but said that no agency had done better than to provide "a margin" effort.

The report says that the ultimate source for policy guidance on national civil

rights is the President. Yet, while firm and unequivocal policy directions from the President are no guarantee of effective civil rights enforcement, they are an essential precondition to vigorous government-wide action, it says.

The commission said, for example, that the President's opposition to "busing" to promote school desegregation, by failing to offer a realistic alternative, may well be interpreted as the sign of a slow-down in the federal desegregation effort. It also said his far housing statement was strong in some respects, but because the President drew a distinction between segregation resulting from income and that resulting from racial discrimination, it might "serve to reinforce the racial exclusionary policies and practices of many suburban communities."

The President's chief fault, the commission noted, was the failure to develop and to communicate to the public a sense of urgency about the need to end discrimination.

Cambodians battle
at edge of capital

Sokngoun Kambol, Cambodia.

November 16
The Cambodian Army today launched an 8,000-man operation only two and a half miles from the Phnom Penh city boundary, to push back Communist forces threatening the capital.

The operation, code-named "Casser" ("Smash"), is aimed at halting a series of attacks against Phnom Penh Airport, and villages a short distance further west. Communist gunners this morning launched their fourth rocket attack in three days against Phnom Penh Airport, shooting four big 122-millimetre rockets into it, although no damage or casualties were reported, and international air traffic was not affected.

Here in this village on Route Four, nine miles west of the city, 18 Government battalions were preparing to move into the paddy fields in search of the Communists. Lieutenant-Colonel Lon Non, commander of operation "Casser," said Government troops started pushing out into the countryside on either side of Route Four this morning to flush out a Communist concentration of 4,000 troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Lon Non

said that battle had been raging all day at Toul Leap, a railway halt north-east of here, where Cambodian reinforcements had broken through Communist lines to join a Government battalion cut off since Saturday.

Communist positions in the area were being pounded by artillery and air strikes, he said. The Cambodian High Command also reported fighting from midnight to late this afternoon at Angkassom, 44 miles south of the capital. The High Command also said that road and railway links to the rice-growing province of Battambang, in north-west Cambodia, were cut off on Monday. Government forces were now trying to clear the route.

Yorty in race
for president

Sam Yorty, aged 62, Mayor of Los Angeles, who supports President Nixon on many issues including the Vietnam war, yesterday became the second Democrat to enter next year's presidential race. He will contest the New Hampshire primary on March 7.

Rhodesian Africans
seek major changes

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 16

Sir Alec Douglas-Home today made African demands for major changes in Rhodesia's social and political life before a settlement is agreed with the Smith regime.

But an African visitor to the British House of Commons said: "It was all very cordial. My impression, however, is that there will be a settlement—it has been virtually agreed."

"Sir Alec has found his meeting with Rhodesians very useful, and he has listened with a great deal of interest and attention to the views which were expressed. He will of course take them into account."

The spokesman stressed that Sir Alec was not "testing acceptability" in terms of the fifth British principle.

He understood that African businessmen, journalists, and former politicians who are seeing Sir Alec are united on four basic demands: the Rhodesia should return to the 1961 Constitution, which although originally boycotted by African nationalists, provided for a multiracial franchise and advancement on merit.

The Constitution remained in force until the unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965.

The Land Tenure Act, cornerstone of white politics, should be abolished.

All political detainees, including Joshua Nkomo, former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's

Sir Alec Douglas-Home with representatives of African opinion yesterday

Union (ZAPU) should be released. British aid should be forthcoming for African development including education and welfare.

An African delegate said: "What we want is a chance to work with the system and to gain majority rule by merit. We are not crying for the moon, but we want a fair deal."

Sir Alec met 58 Rhodesians in addition to businessmen, journalists, politicians, and teachers, he saw the eight black MPs nominated by tribal chiefs and headmen and representatives of Rhodesia's coloured people. He also met the leaders of the Asian community who told him that a settlement was a matter of great urgency.

But in a statement handed to Sir Alec, the Asians added: "For our country to go forward in peace and prosperity, the equality of all the people must be recognised as the only sound basis for future development."

While Sir Alec was meeting the Africans and Asians, Anglo-Rhodesian negotiators continued talks aimed at preparing the way for a second session between the Foreign Secretary and Mr. Smith. Last night the two men met at the Rhodesian leaders' office for a total of 90 minutes. Another session is expected tomorrow or Thursday.

The British negotiators are being led by Lord Goodman. He and his team spent more than three hours with the Rhodesians and agreed to hold a further meeting tonight.

A British spokesman said the talks were being conducted in a constructive, rather than an obstructive, manner.

White objections, page 1

Sir Alec is not expected to make a statement on the progress of the negotiations until he returns to London and consults his Cabinet colleagues. No time limit has been set. A British spokesman said last night that the talks would probably continue for a week.

Ten members of Rhodesia's multiracial Centre Party, including the party president, Mr. P. Bashford, have been invited to dine with Sir Alec tonight.

I understand Mr. Bashford will tell his host that there is a basic element of lasting harmony in Rhodesia until the monolithic power of the ruling Rhodesian Front is broken.

Tomorrow Sir Alec is to meet representatives of the university, trade unionists, Churches, and a group described as "Salisbury citizens." These, understood, will include the ex-detainees, the restrictive Josiah Chimamano and Cep Maiba, former senior member of ZAPU, and Michael Mawd and Edson Sithole, formerly of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Mr. Mawd said that the African people suffered enough. We need settlement.

He said the four top political prisoners would be released on an amnesty.

Sir Alec, who he describes symbolising "the new union" existing between former members of the two rival national parties.

However, Mr. J. Chikanda, a former Z. office bearer, told me: "We are going to put certain suggestions to Sir Alec, but it is true that we are going to get a settlement on any terms."

Political side to
Sadat ultimatum

Cairo, November 16

Vice-President Shafat, in a magazine interview yesterday, gave details of President Sadat's ultimatum that the Middle East crisis must be settled by the end of the year.

"What this means is bringing political manoeuvres to a halt, but it does not necessarily mean initiation of fighting immediately," he said.

"It means drawing up a new course for liberation, fulfilment of mobilisation along this course, and reconsideration of every aspect of our life."

"After this year, we shall become a country desperate in regaining its rights and liberating its territory. Being desperate involves a certain degree of adventure, but this will be calculated internationally, locally, and at the Arab level."

He added that Egypt would lose nothing in any decision she took next year, including war. Our land is occupied, our canal is closed, and Israel cannot harm us more than she already has. As to world peace, we are not expected to protect it at the expense of our own safety.

"Al-Ahram" said: "Recent statements by Rogers (US Secretary of State) show the American Government has surrendered to Israeli pressure and ceased to mediate the Middle East problem."

The newspaper added that Mr. Rogers had previously agreed an Egyptian presence on the east bank of the Suez Canal, but

had since bowed to the Israeli position which rejected an Arab crossing.

In Washington Senator Henry Bellmon (Rep., Oklahoma) said that during a recent trip to Egypt President Sadat told him: "You Americans want these Russians out of this country. I can tell you you do not want them out half as much as I."

Sadat is distressed, the Senator added, at the amount of money the Russian presence is costing and wants it turned to other things such as education and development. The number of Russians working or advising at the Aswan Dam had dropped from several thousands to "about fifty."

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

Mr. Eban, Israeli Foreign Minister, is to visit London from November 29 for three days of talks which, although dominated by the Middle East crisis, will also deal with the effect on Israeli exports of the European Economic Community.

Possible dates for Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Israel are pending in the House of Representatives.

The Senate's measure now goes to the House. It will allow the Agency for International Development, the Defence Department, and the Office of Economic Opportunity, to continue spending. A State Department spokesman said the Senate action was "an important step in the right direction."—Reuter and UPI.

Senators
approve
aid funds

Washington, November 16

The Senate today approved temporary funds for foreign aid only a few hours after the aid programme died at midnight.

Acting with unusual speed, the Senate voted to continue foreign aid spending for two weeks at an annual rate of \$2,200 million while efforts are made to agree on a new aid programme. The Senate vote backed a decision taken shortly after midnight by its appropriations committee to approve temporary aid funds.

The committee's action helped break a deadlock over temporary funding of foreign aid which the Senate voted to end last month. The temporary continuation device was agreed to by Senate Democratic leaders yesterday after an appeal by President Nixon.

Bill pending

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Senator Allen Ellender (Dem., Louisiana), chairman of the appropriations committee, has wanted to hold up a continuation resolution until Congress completed action on a new Authorisation Bill pending in the House of Representatives.

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Rippon's round
of Market talks

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Problems resulting from Britain's forthcoming membership of the Common Market are due to be discussed in London during the next three days by delegations from Denmark and Bermuda, while at the same time Mr. Rippon will be taking up more of these problems on his own tour of the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles.

The Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Krag, is due in London tomorrow, and will be the guest of Mr. Heath at an official dinner in the evening. On Friday, there will be working talks with Mr. Heath at Chequers, and a news conference to deal with EEC and other matters when Mr. Krag comes to London. Mr. Krag is on a tour that also takes him to Belgium, France and Germany.

The delegation from Bermuda is led by Sir Henry Tucker, who is the leader of the Government in the colony's Parliament. He is accompanied

by two of his Ministers and Governor Lord Martin. Bermuda is confidently looking forward to association with an enlarged Common Market under Part IV of the Treaty, but this will be the chance for political leaders from the territory to put questions to Mr. Rippon, Godber and other British Ministers about problems in Bermuda which may face Britain's new EEC.

Mr. Rippon's tour takes him tomorrow and Friday, to him to the Isle of Man, Guernsey, Sark, and Jersey, the Channel Isles. He is hoping to have a busy past since he will be able to see political leaders that they be offered attractive arrangements providing for free trade with EEC countries while retaining their separate constitutional relationship and special fiscal position on taxation.

Resistance link-up

Four of the main Greek resistance organisations have signed an agreement on policy, set up a network in Greece, and distributed 10,000 leaflets to explain their aims and attract the support of the population. The Patriotic Front, Democratic Front, the Defenders of Liberty, and the Free Greeks have come together in the National Resistance Council—known in Greek as EAS—which was founded by the com-

poser Miltis Theodorakis, he arrived in Paris from Greece last year. EAS has a three-point form: to work for the overthrow of the military regime and eliminate the factors which caused the previous regime to be suppressed; to guarantee the rights of the Greek people; and to secure an independent Greek policy free from interference.

TELEVISION

TELEVISION seems to have had no more luck awakening interest in the venereal diseases problem than the press on the media. "Man Alive" tries again ("VD—Who Cares?", BBC-2, 8.10). Later, controversial critic Geroge Steiner challenges writers with shirking the age of science ("Writers in Society," BBC-1, 10.50). Otherwise, sportsnight with everything: Bodell v. Quarry (BBC-1, 9.20); League Cup soccer (ITV, 10.45); wrestling (ITV, 11.45).

BBC-1

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.15 Engineering Craft and Science; 9.38 Maths Today—Year 1; 10.0 Music Time; 10.25-10.45 Gwlad a Thref; 11.35 Year's Journey; 12.0 Zarabanda.

12.25 Nal Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 12.55 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show. 1.30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother. 1.45 News. 2.5-5.0 Schools, Colleges: 2.5 Science Session; 2.30 Twentieth-Century Focus. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 5.55 Gold on Crow Mountain. 5.20 Screen Test: Film Quiz. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News. 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight. 6.50 Tom and Jerry. 7.0 Owen MD: "Alison," part 1. 7.25 Star Trek: "Lights of Zetar." 8.10 Softly Softly: Task Force: "The Bounty Hunter." 9.0 News. 9.20 Sportsnight with Coleman.

BBC-2

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Pet's Day. 7.5 p.m. Places for People: Expanding Town in France—Toulouse-Mirail. 7.30 News. 8.0 Times Remembered: Harry Button—steel mills of Sheffield. 8.10 Man Alive: VD—Who Cares?

9.0 Film: "This Sporting Life," with Richard Harris, Rachel Roberts. 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative. 10.15 "This Sporting Life," Part 2. 11.25 News. 11.30 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20-11.55 a.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 My World; 11.16 Finding Out; 11.35 Fusion. 1.40-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Seeing and Doing; 2.0 Messengers; 2.22 Primary French. 2.32 Seven Seas: Caribbean. 3.15 Play Better Tennis. 3.40 Plus. 4.00 Writers in Society. 4.15 George Steiner on Imagining Science—The Great Gap. 4.25 Tea Break. 4.55 Lift Off. 5.20 Tooting Towers. 5.50 News. 6.0 Today: Bill Grundy. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 This is Your Life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 The Saint. 9.0 Family at War. 10.0 Party Political Broadcast: Conservative. 10.15 News. 10.45 Association Football. 11.45 Wrestling. 12.15 What the Papers Say: Richard Ingrams. 12.30 a.m. Grass Roots: Christopher Hope, of Chiswick Motorways Liaison Committee.

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Pet's Day. 7.5 p.m. Places for People: Expanding Town in France—Toulouse-Mirail. 7.30 News. 8.0 Times Remembered: Harry Button—steel mills of Sheffield. 8.10 Man Alive: VD—Who Cares?

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Pet's Day. 7.5 p.m. Places for People: Expanding Town in France—Toulouse-Mirail. 7.30 News. 8.0 Times Remembered: Harry Button—steel mills of Sheffield. 8.10 Man Alive: VD—Who Cares?

Conservative. 10.15 News. 10.45 Football. 11.40 Wrestling. 12.15 a.m. Your Music at Night. 12.10 a.m. Your Music at Night.

CHANNEL—10.20 a.m.-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. Schools. 10.30-11.30 p.m. Schools. 11.30-12.30 p.m. Schools. 12.30-1.30 p.m. Schools. 1.30-2.30 p.m. Schools. 2.30-3.30 p.m. Schools. 3.30-4.30 p.m. Schools. 4.30-5.30 p.m. Schools. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Schools. 6.30-7.30 p.m. Schools. 7.30-8.30 p.m. Schools. 8.30-9.30 p.m. Schools. 9.30-10.30 p.m. 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Asian Affairs Major Chōregrets wartime events

Tokyo, November 16

Emperor Hirohito said today that he was sorry for some of the things that happened in the Second World War. He did not explain what he was referring to, but he emphasised that his time role was that of a constitutional monarch acting on his Government's advice.

He 70-year-old emperor, who was crowned in 1928, gave the admission during his first group interview to foreign journalists.

He seemed nervous and a little shy when he began the 45-minute session which was held by 24 correspondents.

Eyes shut

With his eyes shut behind his spectacles, and continuing to twist his fingers, he appeared to be struggling to answer the questions. He answered slowly and haltingly in Japanese.

Referring to his wartime role, he said: "In this time, my grandfather (Emperor Meiji) established a constitutional Government. I have acted in compliance with the wishes of the Emperor and the Government. I acted in that way during the war and at times, I have heard comments about my role, but there are many things I really did not know."

'Minority'

Explaining how he stepped into his constitutional role, he said the then Prime Minister, Katsura, "left everything to me, but that decision was taken on the responsibility of the Prime Minister."

He said that questions could be asked about the Emperor's role. He explained that he had been warned in advance about possible demonstrations in such events also in Japan and were of a small minority.

He said that speculation that he might abdicate in favour of Prince Akihito, said the Japanese Constitution did not permit this.

WHEN General Amin came to power in an army coup nine months ago, one of his first acts was to release 55 political detainees who had been held in jail by his predecessor, President Obote for anything up to five years. Ugandans were delighted, and the move did much to win Amin popularity among people who might otherwise have had reservations about the coup.

Now they are resigning themselves to the fact that the old ways are coming back, and on an even larger scale than before. Uganda is not unique in possessing detention legislation: almost all of Africa's 41 independent States have it in some form. Many of them simply inherited laws originally introduced by the colonial administrations. If Ugandans are now disappointed with the way things are going, it is mainly because General Amin's regime showed itself from the start to be strongly opposed to the unnecessary curtailment of fundamental freedoms of speech and association.

The army proclamation which announced his coming to power on January 25 gave as the first of its reasons for seizing power "the unwarranted detention without trial and for long periods of a large number of people, many of whom are totally innocent of any charges." Only a very few of Obote's political associates were detained by Amin in "Bakungira" University — the name of the detention camp on the shores of Lake Victoria which was named after the former Minister of Internal Affairs. Most of these, moreover, including Basil Batarigaya himself, were quickly released.

Members of the armed forces and Dr Obote's disbanded Department who had resisted the coup were in a different category, and in March a decree was promulgated to permit their detention for up to six months. Shortly afterwards General Amin said in a radio interview that there were about 200 detainees in Luzira and elsewhere.

At this stage few Ugandans were much concerned with what happened to presumed opponents of the new regime. The coup had been almost bloodless, and most people were simply pleased that Dr Obote had been overthrown with so little difficulty. In such a situation, Ugandans reasoned, someone inevitably had to suffer. Nor was there much alarm in May when the Government published a second decree greatly extending its detention powers.

Foreign aid, or more accurately, a mixed programme to promote exports, investment, influence, and development in the third world, is alive and generally flourishing outside the United States.

Over the past three years, Washington has cut back its official programme from \$5,500 million to \$3,100 million, but the other 13 Western aid givers with Japan and Australia have moved in the opposite direction: their programmes have expanded from \$3,100 million in 1967 to \$3,800 million last year.

Moreover, the US programme has had to fight for its life in the US Senate, while in virtually all these other countries aid faces no consequential political opposition. In Scandinavia, Canada, and the Netherlands, the government typically comes under fire for not doing enough for the world's poor.

This relative immunity flows largely from the absence of a clear link between aid schemes and controversial foreign and military adventures. In Japan, where 98 per cent of every 100 loans for development must be spent on Japanese goods and only one aid yen in five is contributed to international organisations like the World Bank, the dominant business community appreciates that foreign assistance is largely a subsidy for themselves. Elsewhere the pattern of self-interest may be less pronounced and the humanitarian aspect enjoy more popular support. But in no case — except the United States — is a substantial amount poured into shoring up unpopular regimes that foreign aid defence Ministries have labelled as vital to national interest.

Perhaps the closest analogue to the US is Portugal. There the bulk of what is called "aid" goes to Angola and Mozambique in an effort to reduce revolutionary movements. But if there is opposition to such spending it cannot surface in a totalitarian regime.

These are the chief conclusions emerging from an inquiry here into aid schemes. Paris is the headquarters of the Development Committee, an arm of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, monitoring and promoting the aid programmes of rich nations.

Four nations — Britain, France, Germany, and Japan — account for two thirds of the non-Communist aid given outside the United States. Apart from Germany, the other three sent their help where their commercial and political interests clearly lie. Britain and France spend nearly 90 per cent of their nation-to-nation aid in former colonies, money that opens the way for cultural and political influence, opens markets for exports, and opens doors for investment.

In contrast, Germany provides half its aid to India, Pakistan, Israel, and Turkey, countries where its cultural and political hegemony is virtually zero. Moreover, two of every three marks that Germany lends for development can be spent wherever the borrower finds it cheapest to buy, compared to 45 per cent for British, 23 for French, and, as noted above, 4 per cent of Japanese

Ugandans are disappointed with General Idi Amin's new detention laws, designed to give more protection to the individual. Chris Baring-Gould writes from Kampala.

Return of the old ways

Under the new law the Minister of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. T. Obitire-Gama, was empowered to order the detention of any person who he felt was acting "in a manner dangerous to peace and good order." At the same time army officers and senior police officers were authorised to arrest without warrant persons they suspected of acting against State security. The arrest had to be confirmed by a ministerial detention order within 14 days or the person concerned would have to be released.

The new measures, Attorney-General P. J. Nkomo-Mugerwa explained, were necessary because of "the increased activities of hard-core supporters of the former regime." They were designed to enable the authorities to detain persons engaged in guerrilla activities and similar acts.

That may indeed have been the intention, but in practice it worked out somewhat differently. Even before the May

decree came into force, a prominent academic at Makerere University had "disappeared" — apparently into detention.

The fate of Dr Vincent Emiru, Makerere's Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and an ophthalmologist, remains unknown even to his wife and his closest colleagues. The university authorities have got nowhere in their attempts to find out what has happened to him.

In August, the acting Director of Uganda Television, Matthias Omuge, was arrested in his office by two army officers. Colleagues at first assumed he had been detained under the powers set out in the May decree. Two days later General Amin denied any knowledge of the arrest and ordered an investigation by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. But by that time Omuge was reported to have been killed at the Makindye military prison on the outskirts of Kampala — not

withstanding the 14-day release clause in the decree. Apart from abuses of this kind, Ugandans' main complaint against the new legislation is that the elaborate system of safeguards written into the decree has been almost completely ignored.

An Independent Detention Review Committee, chaired by a High Court judge, is required to review all detainees' cases at intervals of not more than three months. To this end it is allowed access to detention centres and it has the power to interview detainees in private. The committee has been appointed but it still has to begin the business of reviewing cases — five months after the decree became law.

Similarly, the Minister of Internal Affairs is required to publish, in the Government Gazette, a list of all detainees, indicating whether or not they are being held against the Committee's recommendations. No list has yet been published. — FWF.

President Amin



JONATHAN STEELE on Giersek's promised reform

A better deal for workers

Fiat of Italy is on to a good thing. Its president, Signor Giovanni Agnelli, revealed at a press conference at the beginning of this month that his company is designing a completely new model, the smallest of the Fiat range, for Poland.

With this announcement, made jointly in Warsaw, one more of Mr Giersek's promises came nearer fruition. Fiat cars are already built in Poland under licence, but the model (available with either a 1,300 or 1,500cc engine) is beyond the range of most families. "A popular, small car" was the slogan used to buy off some of the Polish consumer anger last winter. It is now nearer to being a reality.

The new Polish leadership has based most of its support so far on its promises to give consumers a better deal. Early on, it conceded workers' demands for a reduction in food prices, and patched up some of the worst small-scale grievances — factories with leaking roofs, overcrowded canteens or workshops with no heating.

But for the rest, the promised reforms are long-term, and they are still promised rather than fulfilled.

The most impressive list of them was contained in the "guidelines" published for next month's party congress. This is the blueprint of Mr Giersek's Poland. It includes several novelties for a party document. For one thing, it discusses the participation in the National Unity Front of "non-party members, of believers and non-believers."

For another, it deals with relations with the Church: "the party recognises the value of the work of believers — participants in the construction of People's Poland."

But the meat comes with the economic proposals. Industrial production is to grow by 48 to 50 per cent over the next five years, while in agriculture output is to increase twice as fast as in the past five years. Under a new wage policy, the "disproportions and irregularities that piled up over many years" are to be removed.

Workers will get a higher basic wage instead of having to rely so much on fluctuating bonuses (this answers one of the most powerful complaints of the Baltic strikers). Average real wages are supposed to increase by 17 to 18 per cent by 1975, and with additional increases for pensioners and higher earnings for farmers, consumption is planned to rise by 38 per cent.

Investment, or aid without strings?

From BERNARD NOSSITER: Paris, November 16

Bank of the dominant business community appreciates that foreign assistance is largely a subsidy for themselves. Elsewhere the pattern of self-interest may be less pronounced and the humanitarian aspect enjoy more popular support. But in no case — except the United States — is a substantial amount poured into shoring up unpopular regimes that foreign aid defence Ministries have labelled as vital to national interest.

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aid given without restrictions on its use. The relative "purity" of the German programme is not hard to understand. Its aid programme reflects in part a conscience deeply troubled by World War Two — the size of aid for relatively well-to-do Israel especially reflects this fact.

There is no simple measure of interest in aid. The most common way is to measure the share of total output or gross national product that goes into the official aid programme. But this measure is unsatisfactory since it counts as aid. The hundreds of millions of dollars that Washington pumps into Asia as supporting assistance — really a prop enabling regimes of varying stability to support outsize armies — France's big contributions to Martinique and Portugal's to Angola and Mozambique, among others. A better measure, perhaps, is the share going to multilateral organisations like those of the

United Nations or the World Bank, aid which is less likely to buy political and military objectives because it is distributed as a lump sum and not identified as to national source. On this basis, Norway comes out best with 60 per cent of its aid flowing through international organisations. Italy, with a minuscule programme, is next at 57 per cent, followed by Sweden, 46 per cent. The United States is near the bottom, thirteenth, with 13 per cent: Britain shows only 11 per cent: Australia 6 per cent, and Portugal, 1 per cent.

Another good measure is the share of untied development loans, money made available to the poor for spending on goods wherever they are cheapest. An unofficial but authoritative league table is: Norway 100, Portugal 100, Sweden 100, Netherlands 79, Germany 67, Italy 54, United Kingdom 45, Belgium 27, France 22, Austria 12, Japan 4, United States 3, Australia (no loans, grants only), Canada, Denmark, and Switzerland zero. — Washington Post.

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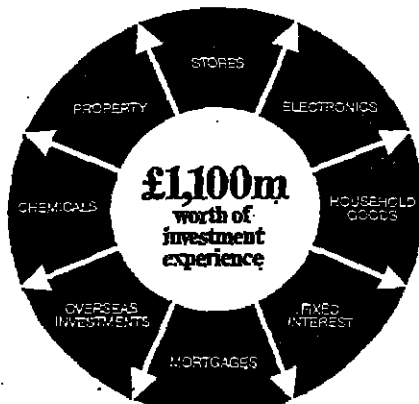
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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY

Legal & General

Six urged to speed EFTA trade pacts

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, Nov. 16

Herr Rosenthal
Rosenthal resigns in policy row

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, November 16

The millionaire porcelain manufacturer, Herr Philip Rosenthal, has resigned his post as Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Federal Economics and Finance Ministry, and has accused the Minister, Professor Schiller, of seeking to turn the Social Democratic Party into a party of the privileged classes.

In a statement, headed "Rosenthal leaves the Economics Ministry," Herr Rosenthal made a strong attack on Professor Schiller's policies, blaming him in particular for obstructing plans for a fairer distribution of the nation's wealth and for supporting a tax reform that favoured the rich.

Herr Rosenthal, who has dual German and British nationality and went to the same school as Mr Heath, was the Government's chief advocate of profit-sharing in industry, a system which he practised in his own concern. Indeed, he has fewer shares in his company than his employees.

He joined the SPD in 1969, fought a brilliant and slightly eccentric election campaign in that year, tramping through his constituency with a rucksack and in knee breeches, and was brought into Schiller's Ministry as a model, socially-conscious employer, the perfect symbol of domestic reform.

His somewhat dramatic departure from the Economics and Finance Ministry is in line with his colourful life: born in Berlin, brought up in Bavaria, thrown in Hitler's gaols and a concentration camp, a member of the French Foreign Legion, prisoner of war, a French winegrower, and finally a student at Oxford, where he read politics, philosophy, and economics.

His statement today included the passage: "Periods of fair weather can change quickly. A refusal to allow workers to have even a moderate share of the assets of our economy might one day cause us to recall the situation of the French aristocracy who on August 4, 1789, magnanimously renounced their class privileges. It was too late on July 14 the revolution had begun."

Evidently, there have been strong personal differences between Herr Rosenthal and Professor Schiller. "I've always been used to working in a free country," said Herr Rosenthal, "whether as first or fifth man. The personality of the Economics Minister makes that very difficult."

Britain urged the Common Market today to conclude negotiations with the non-candidate members of EFTA as soon as possible, and made it clear that she expects to be closely consulted as the talks proceed.

Over the past few months, the Common Market has been struggling over terms of a final mandate for negotiations with the six EFTA countries involved — Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Portugal, and Iceland. But it is expected to produce a mandate for the Brussels Commission by the end of this week.

The general aim is for the negotiations to end by next summer. The time factor is especially important for Sweden as both Norway and Denmark want to wait for a declaration of satisfaction from the Commission before their referendum on Common Market entry.

In the first round of consultations on the non-candidates between the four entry applicants and the six, Sir Con O'Neill, Britain's deputy negotiator, and his colleagues welcomed the Common Market's intention to work from the basis of free trade for industry. But Britain, Denmark, and Norway attacked the Common Market's proposal to erect trade barriers within EFTA to protect its paper industry from Swedish and Finnish competition. With Finland especially in mind, Sir Con suggested that instead, special arrangements should be worked out that would ensure fair competition all round.

Sir Con stressed that speed was important, not only because of the need for the EFTA agreements to start functioning at the same time as the Common Market itself is enlarged on January 1, 1973, but also to help Britain's businessmen in their practical considerations. He also said that Portugal should continue to benefit from the free trade it now gets within EFTA for some of its agricultural products.

Indeed, Britain appeared to be taking on the mantle of EFTA "protector." Sir Con welcomed the so-called "clause of evolution" proposed for the Common Market's agreement with Sweden. This, at least, leaves the way open for more comprehensive links and is something by which the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians lay great store.

Ireland, the only candidate that is not a member of EFTA, is chiefly concerned with the possibility of greater access to its lamb exports in the Swiss and Swedish markets.

In Paris, Rumania was given assurances of French support in its attempt to become the first East European country to get preferential trade treatment from the Common Market. Mr Corneliu Manescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, discussed the matter with his French counterpart, Mr Schumann, before calling on President Pompidou.

Mr Manescu who is visiting Paris to speed preparations for a proposed European security conference, asked that the generalised treatment accorded by the Common Market to the developing countries, should be extended to his country. Rumania is the first East European country and member of the Warsaw Pact to seek Common Market preferential treatment.

Mr Manescu said Rumania, although often described as an industrial country, had not yet gone beyond the stage of an under-developed state.

Taiwan yesterday lost its seat on two Geneva-based international organisations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The Assembly of GATT decided by a general consensus of its 80 members to deprive the Nationalist Chinese of their observer status in the assembly and to offer the position instead to Peking.

A GATT spokesman said that South Africa, Greece, Brazil, Spain and several black African nations had asked not to be considered as part of the consensus. The United States representative, Mr William Miller, argued that the move was not necessary at this stage and that the assembly should wait until Peking had made its intentions known.

At the bi-annual meeting of the governing body of ILO, delegates voted 36 to three in favour of seating People's China in place of Taiwan. There were eight abstentions.

The vote came at the end of a five-hour debate in which the United States and Taiwan had been alone in urging deferment of the question until the ILO's full assembly in June.

Some sources predicted violent American reaction to the ILO decision. The United States is already \$11 millions in arrears to the organisation and an American decision to pull out altogether could mean disaster for the ILO, which is already in serious financial difficulties.

Taiwan voted out by GATT and ILO
By our Foreign Staff

Steel's inactive action day

Nesta Roberts: Paris, November 16

Only four works closed completely during the "action day" in Lorraine called today by the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and the Democratic Trade Union (CFDT) in protest against a restructuring of the steel industry which will mean between 10,000 and 12,000 redundancies during the next four or five years.

Employers reported that 10 works were functioning as usual and of a total work force of 60,000 only 30 per cent were observing the one-day strike.

At Villers and Longwy, near the border with Luxembourg, where the closure of the local steelworks would halve the population of 14,000, cafés and shops closed in sympathy with the steelworkers.

Leaders of the metallurgical sections of the CGT and CFDT have made statements during the day. According to M Jean Breteau, general secretary of the former, today's strike was only one stage in a campaign against the redundancies. M

Breteau said that the Government had envisaged running down numbers in the steel industry by 112,000 over five years. The closing of the Wendel-Sideler works alone would mean that this figure was exceeded.

It was possible, he added, that the campaign of the trade unionists in the steel industry would be continued within the framework of a one-day general strike threatened in support of the union's claim for a lower rate of retiring age. This is to be debated in the National Assembly on November 30, but it is already known that the Government view is that the economy cannot at present afford a general reduction of pensionable age from 65 to 60.

M Jacques Chérel, of the CFDT, said the members of his union in Lorraine were being consulted on the possibility of continuing the strike. Prospective victims of redundancy have been told that other jobs will be offered to them, but the threat of unemployment hangs heavily over an area where traditional industries are being modernised and employers are looking for skilled men to fill vacancies, while unskilled men are looking for jobs which do not exist.

Schemes for technical training have not yet closed this gap. The post-war boom brought more than 70,000 foreign workers into Lorraine, but today some 10,000 French workers in the Moselle region cross the frontier daily to jobs in the Saar or Luxembourg, which offer more inviting pay.

In Frankfurt the national executive of the Metal Workers' Union of the north Baden and north Württemberg region voted to go on strike at midnight on Sunday. The decision directly affects 850,000 workers but is liable to influence negotiations on behalf of all Germany's 4.3 million metal workers.

It followed the breakdown of regional wage negotiations in which the Metal Workers' Union demanded an annual increase of 11 per cent. Management offered 4.5 per cent and rejected a figure of 7.5 per cent proposed by a mediation commission.

There is a great risk that the strike will spread. Similar negotiations in other regions have looked in danger of collapsing over the union's head.

This is the first time the metal industry has decided on strike action since 1963. The industry has been hard hit by a 10 per cent de facto revaluation of the mark against the dollar and by President Nixon's import surcharge. The Association of Metal Industry Employers for the Baden-Württemberg region has announced that it will lock out all workers who join the strike.

Libyans sentence ex-king

EX-KING IDRIS of Libya was sentenced to death in his absence yesterday by a Libyan people's court trying him on charges of corruption.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported. The King, who is 81, has lived in Cairo for much of the time since he was deposed in the coup of September, 1969.

King Idris, Queen Fatima, Sharaf, and his counsellor, Omar al-Shalhi, were also found guilty in his absence, but the former Crown Prince Hassan al-Rida, the King's nephew, was present in court with the 18 other defendants to hear himself sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Stone-walling
TALKS BETWEEN East Germany and West Berlin on improving travelling rights for the inhabitants of West Berlin made little progress yesterday, and the West Berlin negotiator, Herr Ulrich Maier, said afterwards that he did not think the discussion would be completed by the end of the year.

This was taken as an indication that there would probably be no special passes for Christmas visits again this year.

Mars mystery
MARINER-9 has puzzled scientists in the United States by signalling a mysterious rise of temperature in one part of the planet. Mariner was still operating perfectly after three days in orbit in spite of the continuing heavy dust storm which has blanketed much of the planet's surface.

Investigation
SWEDISH JUDICIAL authorities are investigating allegations that members of the board of the \$3 millions Wenner-Gren Foundation have been acting against the will of the founder, the late Swedish industrialist, Dr Axel Wenner-Gren.

Five fined
TWO LAWYERS and three other people have been fined in Barcelona for offences in connection with a secret meeting of opposition organisations earlier this month. Barcelona police said the fines ranged from \$50 to \$2,800.

The activities were contrary to the public order of the nation.

Forecast denied by Mrs Gandhi

New Delhi, November 16

Mrs Gandhi issued a statement late tonight denying that she had told the executive committee of her party earlier today that the East Pakistan crisis would be solved within one or two months or even earlier.

The Prime Minister's denial came more than eight hours after she had told the executive committee of her party in making the "within one or two months" forecast to her party executive. Observers were puzzled by the long delay.

In her statement, Mrs Gandhi said: "There is obviously some misunderstanding. What I said was that among various problems that confront us some might take longer to solve. But none of these should deflect us from our long-term objectives."

Mrs Gandhi was alleged to have made her forecast while reporting to the executive committee of the Congress Party on her tour of Western capitals. She was also reported as saying that the recent visit by a Pakistani delegation to executive. Observers were puzzled by the long delay.

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Sold: a desirable bunker

Strasbourg, November 16

An auction bid today in a village café at Bitch, 37 miles north-west of here, gave a local surveyor part of the Margot Line, the massive French fortifications along the German border that became, in 1940, one of the great failures in military history.

M Marcel Joffroy, from Metz, which is near by, snapped up an observation tower and bunker on the line for more \$100,000 francs (\$170). He was the only bidder.

"People round here just don't seem to be interested in the line any more," said the auctioneer, M Paul Hantz. He added that about 40 on-lookers, including a number of Germans, had crammed into the little café for the auction.

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US court rules on the right to reply

From MALCOLM DEAN

New York, November 16
A court of appeals ruling yesterday on the right of the Democratic Party to reply to presidential statements, and help opposition parties in United States to obtain a more coherent identity.

Parties defeated in the country's presidential election never have a chance to reply with Presidents in Congress because of the American system of separation of powers and have traditionally limited themselves at a disadvantage, answering presidential initiative and statements.

Last year, in a move to rectify this, the Columbia Broadcasting System, one of the three television network companies, allowed the Democratic national chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, to reply in a 25-minute programme, "The Loyal Opposition," to several statements by the President. The format was left to the Democrats.

After the programme, the Republican appeal to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) — the Government agency which controls the airwaves — was granted the appeal but Democrats appealed to a court to reverse the FCC's decision. The court ruled yesterday that granting the Republic the right of reply would give them "two bites at the apple."

Judge Tamm, in an unusual out-of-court judgment, particularly critical of the FCC, which had produced four decisions for its ruling, a dissent on each step of the proceedings. I feel constrained to say a trumpet in my own voice, such attempts at administrative agencies to fast and loose with opponents and the courts have created a debacle.

The court, ruling restricted to the specific programme rather than general principle of a party's right to reply to a presidential press conference statement.

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General Accident

Group wants fresh inquiry

By our own Reporter

Amnesty last night repeated its call for an independent international inquiry into the treatment of internees. In a statement from Stockholm, the chairman of the international committee, Thomas Hammerberg, and secretary-general, Mr. Ennals, said the Commission's report, which appeared in the Sunday Times, was a "disappointing confirmation of the worst of the allegations".

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Gifford report clears men army shot

By HAROLD JACKSON

The unofficial inquiry, headed by Lord Gifford, into the deaths of two men in Londonderry in July finds that both were innocent victims. The opposition parties in Ulster demanded an official inquiry at the time into the circumstances in which Seamus Cusack and George Desmond Beattie were shot, but this was rejected by the British Government. The Catholics then decided to boycott Stormont and have not attended since.

The security authorities refused to take any part in Lord Gifford's inquiry, but the local police observed and recorded hearings. The report, which appeared on the same day as Sir Edmund Compton's findings (next page), says that Mr Cusack was fired on in retaliation for earlier crowd attacks on soldiers, while Mr Beattie was not the man about to throw a bomb.

The army version of Mr Cusack's death—given by Lord Baines in the Commons on July 12—was that a detachment of soldiers was deployed in Londonderry after the ambush of a military land-rover. "One of the soldiers saw a civilian carrying a rifle at the ready. He shouted a warning to the man to stand fast. This was ignored. The man then aimed at the troops. The soldier fired one aimed shot and the man fell."

The inquiry heard evidence from 24 people, 18 of them witnesses either to the shooting or to Mr Cusack's movements immediately beforehand. The witnesses said that Mr Cusack and a youth were playing a "cat and mouse" game with a soldier around a house in Abbey Park, dodging from behind the house to try to retrieve a soldier's helmet as a souvenir. Mr Cusack moved out from behind the house and, according to the report, "the soldier at the far end of the wall, armed with a rifle, stepped out and fired at once, almost from point-blank range in a crouched position. The bullet hit Cusack on the inside of the upper part of his left leg, piercing the main artery of the leg and exiting in the rear of the thigh."

Witnesses testified that Mr Cusack was not armed and that no warning was given by the army. The report says a possible explanation is that he was fired upon more or less at random in retaliation for earlier attacks made by the crowds on the soldiers. "This is the explanation indicated by the evidence which we heard and the one which we consider the most likely."

"We are satisfied on strong probabilities that he was not the man about to throw the bomb. This being the case, there is no other evidence to suggest that he was carrying a bomb, or threw a bomb, or used any other such lethal weapon," the report says.

"Inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Seamus Cusack and George Desmond Beattie," Northern Ireland Socialist Research Centre, 15p.

Allegations to press unfounded

By our own Reporter

Sir Edmund Compton yesterday published an addendum to his main report the findings of his private inquiry into three cases referred to him personally as a result of allegations in the "Sunday Times". The men concerned were Bernard Patrick McGarry, Anthony Edward Rosato, and William Anthony Shannon.

Sir Edmund says that he visited the Police Holding Centre at Palace Barracks, Holywood, and interviewed the Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable of the RUC. He also took evidence from seven policemen and from three medical officers, and examined all the medical records made.

"My general conclusion is that the system of holding and interrogation which I saw in operation in PHC Holywood, did not include any form of physical ill-treatment. It seemed to me that the system was designed to exclude such treatment: I noticed, too, that the centre had not the space, the equipment or the staff that would be required to operate such measures as continuous noise, hooding, enforced posture, or deprivation of sleep. Nor did I find any scope for complaint about the food or the ablution facilities and lavatories."

As regards the experiences at PHC Holywood of the three men, Sir Edmund says: "I think that there was no deviation from the general system in the treatment that they received at this centre."

On the individual allegations the findings are:

Mr McGarry
(Allegations of being beaten during interviews, compulsory exercises, and deprivation of sleep). Mr McGarry wrote "none" against the heading

Mr Rosato
(Alleged discharge of a blank cartridge behind his head during interview). "It is categorically denied, and given the system for disarming RUC personnel on entering for duty at the centre, I think the allegation improbable."

Mr Shannon
"The only complaint relates to medical attention and, since at second hand, and I accept the evidence that he was duly attended and treated." Of the interrogation centres at which the men were held Sir Edmund

"any complaints" on his release form on October 12, and all these allegations were categorically denied by the RUC officers who dealt with Mr McGarry in the centre. The allegation of beating during interview was completely at variance with the system of interviewing operated at PHC Holywood, and would need to be substantiated before it could be taken seriously. The allegation of compulsory exercises was reminiscent of events that took place at Ballysucker after the August 9 arrest operation.

"I would be surprised if such exercises were organised at PHC Holywood, and I doubt whether they could have been, given the lack of room there to carry them out or of staff to organise them."

Mr Rosato says that this was not the Police Holding Centre at Palace Barracks, Holywood, but the place at which the 11 men mentioned in the tribunal's report were questioned in depth. Mr Shannon was subjected to the same treatment as the other men there and this constituted physical ill-treatment.

"I have found no indication that Mr Shannon experienced any other form of ill-treatment at the centre. In the light of the medical records and

evidence, I do not consider that Mr Shannon experienced additional hardship for want of due medical attention at the centre." The medical and photographic records of his condition on leaving the centre, compared with entry, supported the assurances given, by those who supervised the operations, that Mr Shannon was not subjected to physical violence while held at the centre.

Mr Harold Evans, the Editor of the "Sunday Times," said yesterday: "The main Compton report wholly vindicates the decision of the 'Sunday Times' to publish allegations about interrogation and may even give pause to the self-appointed censors who think the public ought not to be trusted with the facts."

The report was published on October 17 as meriting investigation and on which we gave fuller details to the Compton commission has been substantially confirmed."

Dublin 'backs torture' —MP

The Irish Government not only condoned but encouraged torture in Ulster by failing to take action over one of its citizens detained in a Belfast prison, the Labour Chief Whip, Mr Frank Cluskey, claimed in the Dail yesterday. He asked the Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, if any efforts had been made to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the detention of a Dublin steelworker, Mr Michael Murphy, on October 15.

He asked whether allegations of torture on him which appeared in recent press statements were investigated by the Government, and if so, with what result, and what efforts were being made to secure his release.

Mr Lynch said: "Evidence is being closely examined with a view to considering recourse to the Commission of Human Rights. So far as securing the release of internees and detainees is concerned, the objective of policy is to end internment without trial, other repressive activities and violence in the North, and to promote a political solution."

Is stomach obscene?

Three High Court judges are to decide whether a man who bared a patch of his stomach is guilty of indecent exposure. Anthony Charles Evans was convicted by Ludlow, Shropshire, magistrates in February of "openly, lewdly, and obscenely exposing his person with intent to insult a female" and fined £15. His appeal to Shropshire Quarter Sessions was dismissed.

In the Queen's Bench Divisional Court Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, granted an extension of time in which Mr Evans can bring his appeal.

Polluters 'must pay'

Industry will have to pay for polluting Britain's environment, Mr Graham Page, the Minister for Local Government and Development, told a conference organised by the British Institute of Management in London yesterday.

"No one would suggest that every time you pull a plug, and probably therefore pollute a river, it should be registered as a cost against you like a telephone account and you would get a quarterly 'too account,'" he said. Instead, companies would have to pay to make the effluent harmless before it reached the river.

Heath sets up review body

Present procedures for interrogation of suspected terrorists and for their custody under interrogation are to be reviewed, the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, told the Commons yesterday.

Mr Maudling said in a statement on the report on allegations of brutality by security forces in Northern Ireland, the Secretary said Sir Edmund Compton had himself investigated allegations in three people named in the "Sunday Times" of "evidence of physical ill-treatment by the British Army, still less of torture." In the course of the investigation, he said, the committee had made it clear to the day it was that its terms of reference included complaints of brutality in respect of a number of men in August 9 who were in depth of this interrogation to obtain vital information from the terrorist forces stocks of arms and "In the cases, the committee found no physical brutality or brainwashing, however, conclude of the procedures physical ill-treatment."

Difficult issues are in judging what interrogation are in the protection of the civil population and the forces against and deliberate and murder.

Mr Maudling said the committee of Privy Counsellors, what would be the policy in regard to the rules of interrogation?

Mr Maudling said interrogation could not be stopped altogether, as it was fundamental in the fight against the gun.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Lab., Southall) said the difference between physical ill-treatment, as described by the Compton Commission, and torture was very narrow.

Mr James Ramsden (C, Harrogate) asked the Home Secretary to confirm that those who were subjected to procedures of interrogation were not now suffering from any impairment in body or mind "unlike some of their victims."

Mr Maudling: "Yes, certainly."

A successful application for an emergency debate on the report was made by Mr Chichester-Clark. The three-hour debate will take place today.



The Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé takes most of the work out of driving —whatever the conditions.

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It is therefore a very individual car. Even by Mercedes standards. And it looks it. But those sleek, elegant coupé lines are more than a designer's whim.

Its compact overall size makes the 250CE extremely easy to manoeuvre in traffic, yet the interior is almost as spacious as a Mercedes saloon. Visibility is unusually good. Less than ten per cent of the all-round view is obstructed by roof pillars. In traffic another advantage is its acceleration (0-60 10.2 secs)—particularly with optional automatic transmission which allows you to glide through traffic jams with no more than a touch of the accelerator. The 250CE is also easier to park than many smaller cars. Most people also

specify the optional power-assisted steering which removes even more of the effort.

Out of town the Mercedes 250CE shows the other side of its nature. It can cruise at speeds far in excess of the legal limit (top speed 118 mph) and at the end of several hundred miles of such driving, both the driver and four passengers can get out as fresh as when they got in. It owes this performance to a 2.5 litre 170 h.p., 6 cylinder engine with electronic fuel-injection and transistorised ignition.

The 250CE is also a very desirable cross-country car. On twisting roads it shows truly sporting characteristics. What would be tight corners to some cars are no more than gentle bends to the 250CE Coupé. The four wheel independent suspension and gas-filled shock absorbers ensure fantastic roadholding and passenger comfort. And if you need to stop in a hurry the

twin-circuit, four wheel disc brakes will do just that.

This then is the rare Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé, a car which has been designed right down to the last detail. Typical of that attention to detail is the vacuum-operated system which locks the backs of the front seats as soon as the doors are closed.

With automatic transmission and power-assisted steering, the 250CE costs £4,081. Why not try driving it. The only effort required is a phone call to your nearest Mercedes-Benz dealer.

Mercedes-Benz (Great Britain) Ltd, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Telephone: 01-560 2151

For enquiries about tax concession purchase, contact Export Division, 127 Park Lane, London W.1 Telephone: 01-629 5578.

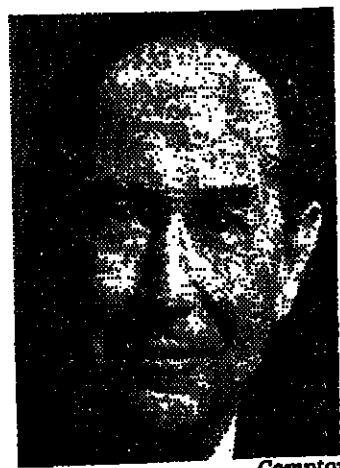


Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

Difficulty in applying rules for interrogation in Ulster



Maudling



Compton

THE Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, has written a special introduction to the report of Sir Edmund Compton's inquiry into the allegations of brutality against detainees in Northern Ireland. After reviewing the events which led up to the decision to impose internment under the Special Powers Act, he says:

"In the present circumstances of Northern Ireland it is imperative to obtain all available intelligence in order to save the lives of

civilians and members of the security forces; and it is therefore essential to interrogate suspects who are believed to have important information.

"The principles applied in the interrogation of suspects in Northern Ireland since August 1968, and the methods employed (which are necessary not only for reasons of security and control but also to protect the lives of those being interrogated against the risk of reprisals) are the same as those which have

The Compton Inquiry: Harold Jackson reports

been employed in all emergencies of this kind in which Britain has been involved in recent years.

"The rules now in force were issued in 1965 and were revised in 1967 in the light of recommendations made by Mr. Roderick Bowen, QC, in a report on the procedures for the arrest, interrogation, and detention of suspected terrorists in Aden.

"The Government reject any suggestion that the methods currently authorised for interrogation contain any element of cruelty or brutality. The report of the committee confirms this view. But it also brings out the difficulty of implementing the rules in detail in circumstances in which rigorous and intensive interrogation is vitally and urgently necessary.

"The Government have therefore decided that it would be right to make arrangements for examining and providing authoritative advice upon the procedures for the interrogation of persons suspected of involvement in a terrorist campaign, including their custody while subject to interrogation, and the application of these procedures.

"It is clear from the committee's report, and from personal observation by a large number of responsible

witnesses from all walks of life, that the security forces have discharged their onerous duties with the utmost restraint despite the provocations of which the press and other public media give us daily evidence.

"The Government do not regard the findings of the committee as in any way reflecting adversely on the responsibility and discipline with which the security forces in Northern Ireland are conducting their fight against a vicious and ruthless enemy."

Ill-treatment, yes—but not brutality

THE COMPTON Tribunal says in its report published yesterday that each of the 842 men arrested on August 9 was sent a letter asking if he wished to complain to it. There were few replies from those released and most refused to make complaints because of the decision to hold the hearings in private. Of the nine men who initially said they would make a formal complaint, only two pursued it. One of them appeared as a witness.

A written statement was received from 115 men held in Crumlin gaol saying that they had complaints but would not make them to the tribunal. On Maidstone the same point was made by 77 detainees, though two did say that they wished to complain. Subsequently they withdrew.

"This has not frustrated our inquiry, since material for our investigations has been made available to us in the form of allegations published in the press and transmitted to us from a number of sources. We have thought it proper to use as a starting point for our investigations such allegations as are identified with specific persons

arrested on August 9 and relate to their personal experiences. But the fact that complainants have not appeared personally before us has limited our ability to reach findings in cases of conflict of evidence."

In the end the total number of complainants whose allegations were investigated came to 40. They were: Brendan Anderson, Elisha Bennett, Patrick Boyle, Michael Brady, Edward Campbell, Gerard Campbell, Joseph Clarke, Peter Collins, Thomas Coulton, Liam Cummings, Michael Donnelly, Sean Drumm, Michael Farrell, William Gilmore, Dermot Gourley, Kevin Hannaway, Michael Harvey, Joseph Hughes, Thomas Johnston, Eamon Kerr, Thomas Largey, Patrick McLean, Gerard McErlane, Francis McGuigan, Sean McKenna, Gerald McKerr, Patrick McNally, James Moore, James Mullan, Desmond O'Hagan, Felim O'Hagan, George O'Hara, Seamus O'Toole, Richard Rodgers, Patrick Shivers, Desmond Smith, Brian Turley, and John White.

Apart from the statements made by the detainees, the

inquiry relied on personal inspection of the various places where events took place; the operational orders, reports by officers, arrest files, and photographs of each person taken on admission, and doctors' reports and notes; and oral evidence from 95 army witnesses, 28 policemen, 11 prison officers, seven army doctors, two civilian doctors, and one military and one civilian medical specialist. One policeman and 10 prison officers gave written evidence and one complainant gave oral evidence. Army and police were legally represented.

The report outlines the procedure for the arrests on August 9. The soldiers carrying them out were instructed to use the minimum force necessary to carry out their duties. Those arrested were taken first to a holding centre, where a uniform set of records was maintained. At Ballykinnor and Magilligan each man was medically examined on arrival but this did not happen at Girdwood Park TA Centre in Belfast.

The tribunal notes that there was a last minute decision to hold the detainees

there instead of at Crumlin Road prison. "We have no doubt that some of the defects in the arrangements at Girdwood which we note later are to be attributed to this last minute change of plan."

After processing at the holding centre, the men were taken by helicopter from Ballykinnor and Magilligan to the depot ship Maidstone and on foot from Girdwood to Crumlin Road, which is right next to it. A limited number were taken to another place (not specified in the report) for "interrogation in depth" before being taken to Crumlin Road five or six days later.

The report groups the complaints into various patterns and deals with them under the headings of:

- 1. Interrogation in depth
- 2. The helicopter incident at Girdwood
- 3. The obstacle course at Girdwood
- 4. The late releases from Girdwood on August 10
- 5. The special exercises at Ballykinnor.

There were complaints from 11 men under the first

heading. The report says that all of them were taken to the interrogation centre at 6.30 a.m. on August 11, were briefly returned to Crumlin Road that afternoon for detention and removal orders to be served, returned to the centre at 7 p.m., and were held there (except for one man, returned a day earlier) until noon on August 17, when they were taken back to detention at Crumlin Road.

At the request of the Government the report gives the notes on interrogation methods to be employed. The general rules specify the following safeguards:

- 1. Medical examination and record of weight of subject on admission and discharge.
- 2. Subjects to be seen daily by a medical officer.
- 3. The following are prohibited:
 - (a) Violence to life and person, in particular mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - (b) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment.
- 4. Subjects are to be treated

humanely but with strict discipline.

The rules follow the broad principles for the treatment of those arrested during civil disturbances laid down by Article 3 of the Geneva Convention.

Official evidence showed that interrogation could involve detainees standing with their arms against a wall "but not in a position of stress." This provided security for detainees and guards and assisted interrogation by imposing discipline. Prisoners might be hooded to prevent identifying others. It also increased the sense of isolation which helped interrogation. They could be subjected to continuous communication or prevented from communication or hearing. They might be kept on a bread and water diet as part of the general disciplinary atmosphere.

The evidence confirmed that this had happened to the men at the interrogation centre and that there was a general policy of depriving the men of sleep in the early days of the operation. The period the men stood at the wall varied between a minimum of nine hours and a maximum of 43, though not as a continuous period.

The period of standing was 4 to 6 hours at a time and at other times they were sitting against the wall. Medical records showed that all the men lost weight during their time at the centre. A number of the complainants made specific allegations of being beaten and of not being allowed to relieve themselves.

After examining detailed accounts from official witnesses and various documents the tribunal concluded:

The Wall Posture: "We find that the action taken to enforce this posture constituted physical ill-treatment" but it notes that one man who avoided the posture repeatedly was left to lie by the guards.

Hooding: "The general allegations are substantiated and we consider that they constituted physical ill-treatment."

Noise: "We find that the men were subjected to continuous and monotonous noise of a volume calculated to isolate them from communication, and this we consider to be a form of physical ill-treatment."

Deprivation of Sleep: "We consider that this constituted physical ill-treatment."

Diet: "We find physical ill-treatment in the diet of one round of bread and one pint of water every six hours for men who were being exhausted by other methods at the same time. But in the light of the contemporary documentation we find it difficult to give credence to the far more serious allegation by some detainees that they were denied food and water for long periods, and think it was they who failed to take such food and drink as was offered to them."

The report makes no findings on the individual allegations of violence because of the conflict of evidence. "We note that there is no evidence at all of major trauma (either from medical reports or photographs) that might have been expected from some of the rough treatment complained of by individual detainees (e.g. being struck in the face, being hit with hands against the wall, punched with fingers in the stomach)."

The report then goes on to comment that its findings are in terms of physical ill-treatment when it had been asked to investigate allegations of brutality. Where we have concluded that physical ill-treatment took place, we are not making a finding of brutality on the part of those who handled these complainants. We consider that brutality is an inhuman or savage form of cruelty, and that cruelty implies a disposition to inflict suffering, coupled with indifference to or pleasure in the victim's pain. We do not think that happened here.

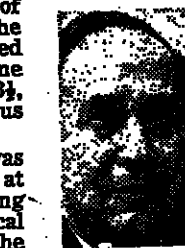
Six men complained that they were forced to run over broken glass and rough stones to a helicopter at Girdwood, that they were menaced by police dogs, kicked into the machine and pushed out of it 15 seconds later. One man alleged that he was threatened with being thrown out. After they had emerged from the helicopter the men alleged that they were forced to crawl back to

the building and were kicked, struck, and abused.

The official evidence was that the incident was part of a deliberate deception to make the men believe that the men had been taken from Girdwood. The men were taken openly from the main building, put momentarily into the helicopter, but then returned while the helicopter took off apparently with a full load.

The official witnesses said that apart from a flowerbed the men walked on grass, that there were no dogs near enough to menace the men, and that the helicopter engine made so much noise that it would have been impossible to hear any abusive language even if it had been used, but it was not. An RAF crewman in the helicopter said that he saw no detainees when it left the ground and no one had been in the machine with the men during their short stay other than the crew.

The tribunal inspected the site and found that the route



"We find that the men were subjected to continuous noise..."

to the helicopter went over 10 yards of tarmac, a flower bed, and 30 yards of grass.

"The purpose for which they were taken to Girdwood was that of identification and questioning to decide whether they should be released or lodged in detention. Their use as actors in the deception operation lay outside this purpose, and we think it was a questionable decision to use them."

"It is understandable that they should have been frightened by the unknown and should have thought, in the absence of any other reason, that the intention must be to victimise them by putting them through a meaningless exercise involving physical hurt or the threat of it. In fact they seem to have suffered no physical damage; but we think the physical experience they were forced to go through under these circumstances does constitute a measure of ill-treatment."

The complaint about the "obstacle course" at Girdwood came from 12 of the men who said that they were made to run over granite chips or barefoot over tree stumps, sharp stones, broken glass, tacks, and garbage while being abused and struck with batons. One of the complainants, Mr. James Moore, gave evidence in person.

The security force witnesses said that the prisoners were moved from Girdwood to Crumlin Road prison through a specially-made hole in the prison wall. They were taken around the perimeter of the football pitch, escorted by military police and infantry and followed by a dog handler with his dog.

The direct route from the holding centre building to the hole passed over the granite chippings. Inside the prison they had been directed round the perimeter because it was less exposed to snipers and would not allow other prisoners to see the men. The detainees had no shoes because these had been put in property bags on their arrival at Girdwood.

The report says that, after inspection of the route, the tribunal considered that it would cause considerable discomfort to a barefoot man. "But on the evidence we see no reason to think this route was chosen, still less prepared, with the intention of causing physical discomfort or injury to the arrested persons who were made to go over it."

"It was thoughtless on the part of those who directed the movement on August 9 not to realise that the going was rough in places and that the men concerned might reasonably be allowed some form of footwear, as indeed was done for the batch of men who were moved on August 11. Our conclusion is that the men concerned in this episode may have suffered some measure of unintended hardship from the rough going. We are unable to reach a finding on the allegations of assault by batons and stamping on feet in the absence of evidence from the complainants."

Three men alleged that they were released from Girdwood at about 11 pm on August 10 with a large group of others in the middle of riot with bullets flying. Some had sheltered for the night in an entry near the prison at some of the nearby Imperial Hotel. Mr. Moore gave evidence on this incident and said that he had seen soldiers crouching outside looking for snipers. He went to a friend's house since it was too dangerous to go to his own, and narrowly escaped being shot on the way.

A military police officer said that though firing can be heard in the area, rounds were entering a vicinity and there was rioting in the street. This corroborated his view as did police witnesses. A register at the hotel did record any of the release men having stayed there August 10.

"There is a conflict of evidence between the complainants and the army police witnesses and we make no finding, beyonding attention to the fact that the police witnesses' register at the hotel did record any of the release men having stayed there August 10.

The special exercises complaint came from five, who said that after arrival at Ballykinnor they were forced to go through a series of physically tiring exercises on the floor of the army mess. The men were made to lie on the floor so that they could not see and identify British soldiers passing by, and that they were exercises to avoid crime.

"We think it is plain these compulsory exercises must have caused hardship at least some of those were made to do especially those in physical condition. We have noticed as a part of hardship that some men woken up to do them in to secure uniformity of in the hut.

"On the other hand, not regard the exercises 'cruel', if the adjective that the exercises thought of and carried with a view to hurting degraded the men who were made to do them. We there was a lack of judgement, but not cruelty, brutality, and we think complainants may have suffered hardship but made no findings of del ill-treatment."

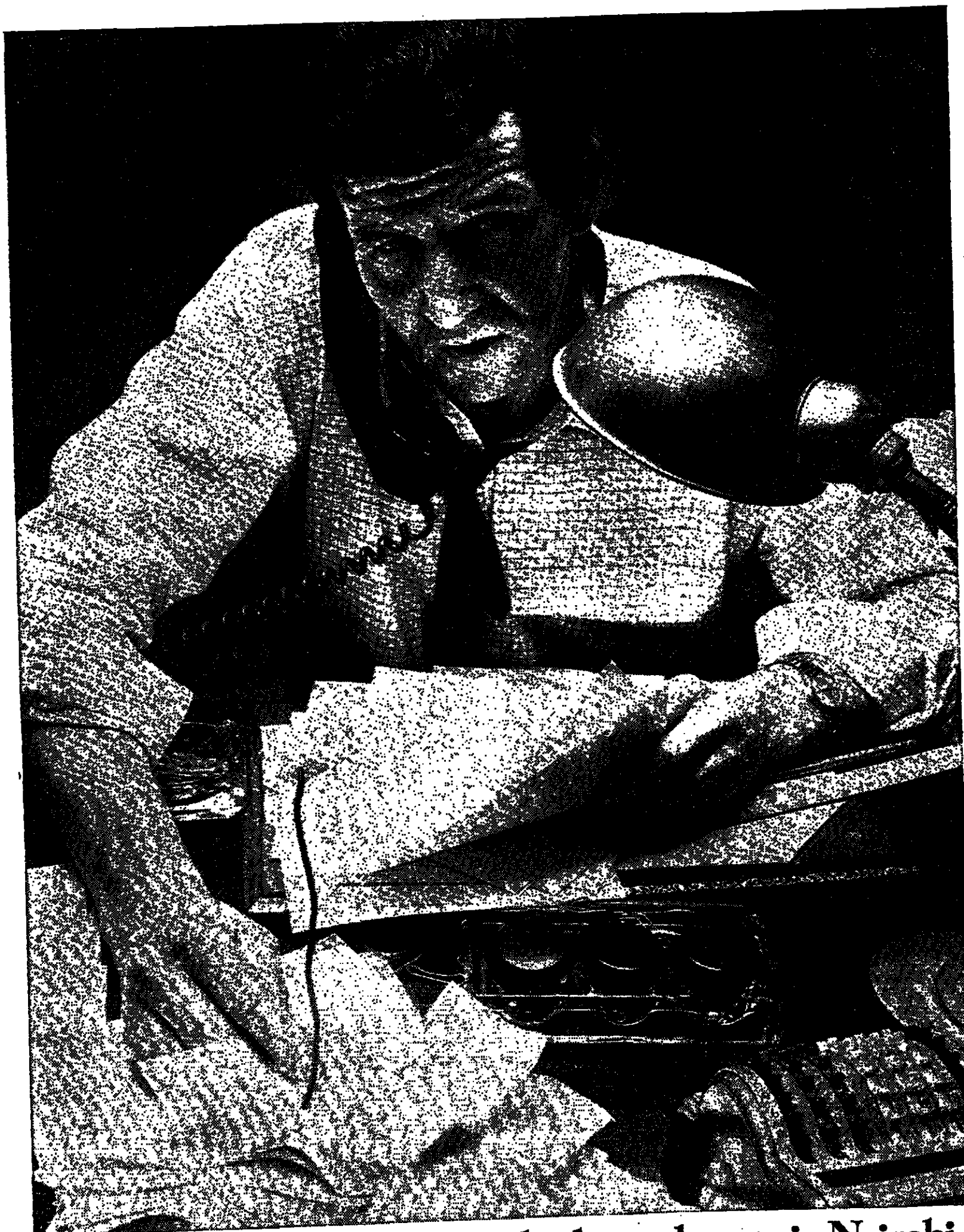
The tribunal examined cases of individual complainants in great detail. In 17 rejects all or most charges and in another



"We find that the men were subjected to continuous noise..."

Mr. Gilmore was shot in the stomach at close range by a rubber bullet and subsequently had an a ruptured small intestine. The report finds that a soldier who fired the rubber bullet mistook the man for a member of the IRA. It holds that the more did suffer ill but certainly not in Mr. Moore, a member of the Defence Regiment arrested by mistake being accused of one of the soldiers in the round-up. His arm was when the troops the door of his this arm was. A quantity of debris a soldier hands but the ball soaked in blood arrived at G made a number for medical attention. Four stitches the wound.

The tribunal favourable in as a witness he was not treated degree of harm was not treated.



Picture of an exporter getting his knees brown in Nairobi.

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محکاتین نقیل

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Voluntary social workers • About the house • Under-fives

The Government is reluctant to expand nursery education for the next five years. A petition to extend provision for under-fives was launched yesterday. Linda Christmas reports.

WEEK AFTER Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary of State for Education let it known that State expansion of nursery education is unlikely for another year, the National Campaign for Nursery Education is organising its annual petition to make the Government aware of the strength of the opinion behind the demand for additional facilities for the seven out of 10 pre-school children who have no nursery school or organised play group available to them.

through the Urban Aid Programme. The existing programme will run until 1973 and the Campaign is seeking an assurance that it will be continued beyond that date and that the allocation within it for nursery provision, will be increased.

"The reason behind the ban then was the shortage of teachers and finance," Mrs E. M. Osborn, the Campaign's chairman, says. "But there is no acute shortage of teachers now and it is about time local authorities were free to go ahead with plans. Some are just longing to be given the chance."

The educational needs of young children and of the grave disadvantages if these needs cannot be met, together with the stresses of modern living conditions, make the demand for nursery education more urgent every year.

successful mass protest he had ever seen. The first petition also asked for the withdrawal of Circular 8/60 and for more money. Some progress has since been made in areas of special social need by the Urban Aid Programme.

About the House

by Diana Pollock

FOR ADDICTS to candlelight — and not just at Christmas time — everyone is getting into the act. Frank Throver, of Dartington Glass has designed a Candleholder-cum-vase (boxed with a candle) in which field flowers or fine grasses look much better than more luxuriant buds — for whom it is a bit of a squash. There are two sizes, Sin. £1.85, and 6in. £1.55. From Heals and Selfridges in London, Fearson's of Nottingham, and James Rossiter, Broad Street, Bath or write to Dartington Glass Limited, 4 Portland Road, London W11 (01-727 6472) for nearest stockist. Price's nearest candle burns for 20 hours and they have a neat little wrought iron holder, like two small saucers joined at the bases, selling at 65p for the complete candle and holder — replacement candles at 45p a pair from departmental stores everywhere. For making rich and rare candles at home Search Press Limited, 85 Gloucester Road, London SW 7 have an excellent illustrated booklet in their Leisure Crafts series (some thirty other titles too). Candle Making costs 30p from crafts shops, book shops or direct from Search Press — which would save a deal of hunting.

Instant party

FOR AN INSTANT wine-and-cheese party Luis Gordon, the wine importer, has produced a package deal of three Bacchanter packs of wine, each the equivalent of six bottles, 11lb. of English cheeses from the St Ivel range, 45 nonreturnable (alias airline-type) plastic glasses, cheese, orange sticks, and for good measure a steel cheese recipe booklet. All this costs £20. Depending upon your guest's capacity, this works out pretty well per head and there is nothing to add except bread, butter, and welcome. Bacchanters (plastic in solid cardboard packages) are an extension of airline catering. It's from just such packs that the little glass of wine comes when one is airborne. Three Bacchanters can be chosen from a Lutetian Riesling (Fugosian), Richaumont Burgundy, and Anjou Rosé. Luis Gordon needs a fortnight's notice to get the whole party to one in time, and fresh. Write for application forms to 9 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW 1 (01-235 5191).

Creeping rugs

FIRESIDE RUGS, lying on carpets, creep quietly along all by themselves. The reason is that the carpet's pile lies in one direction and friction makes the rug move along in the direction of the pile. The solution is to put a smooth surface between rug and carpet. Copydex's Antikreep is a mat of synthetic foam (about 1/2 inch thick and measuring 27in by 50in) that does the no-creep job. It is trimmable to size and two mats, joined with Copydex adhesive on carpet seaming tape, would go under larger rugs. From Copydex, 1 Torquay Street, Harrow Road, London W 2, price 46p, including UK postage.

Freezers

FRUIT JUICE should, ideally, be drunk as soon as squeezed. If you already own a mixer with juicing attachments the Philips electrical Citrus Press is not for you. On a round, tubby base with a traditionally shaped lemon squeezer top it is made in orange or white plastic, has a pressure starter, and a non-drip lip. The crown of upright "teeth" round the top cone holds the plips and its capacity of 8 1/2 fluid ounces is enough to hold the juice of a grapefruit or two large oranges. Price £5.95 from most large electrical appliance dealers and department stores as well as Electricity Board showrooms.



picture of Pat Goldberg by PETER JOHNS

Organising the volunteers

BY ROSEMARY WITTMAN

OR TOO LONG the volunteer in social work has been regarded as a mere Lady Bountiful, beautifully dressed in twin set and pearls, gingerly administering advice to the poor at m's length. The image is grossly unfair. Many volunteers are young, work very hard and are genuinely concerned with the individuals they are helping.

The status of volunteers is becoming increasingly recognised, and now they themselves have taken the next logical step: they are organising themselves as an Association of Volunteers in Social Work. Anyone who is a volunteer is eligible to join and although the association is so far London-based with just a hundred members, it is hoped membership will spread rapidly over the country.

The association is the brainchild of secretary, Mrs Pat Goldberg, and could look less like a Lady Bountiful. An energetic, attractive American in her thirties, she is married to an English businessman. She has four children aged from 10 to 16. For eight years now she has been running a part-time voluntary work in social fields.

Gradually I came to believe that I needed an organisation, says Mrs Goldberg. "The association's main aim is to provide an opportunity for us to meet each other and discuss our work, and also to put our members in touch with all the various training courses that exist for volunteers. We feel that we have worked too much in isolation from each other and that things where we could exchange ideas and experiences would be valuable."

The idea of an association originally came from a course for volunteers Mrs Goldberg attended last year at Polytechnic of North London. It was an enormous success. The association is in no way trying to usurp the status of the professional social worker and Mrs Goldberg recognises that a delicate relationship exists at present between the volunteer and the professional.

The role of the volunteer needs to be thought of, she says. "We are not going to replace the professional, we are trying to help them out. For instance, I do school care work and see families fairly intensively, once or twice a week. I am also potentially available for 250 children at the school. The professional social worker in this area has a case load of 100 needy families. She cannot possibly get round them all. We volunteer the listening ear, the link with the family."

There will never be enough social workers to go round all the families in need. That's why volunteers are so important.

Goldberg has long been an

innovator in the field of social work and her activities could almost provide a blueprint for anyone interested in the same work. She came to London with her husband after their first child was born in the States. When her second child was two, she started running a small playgroup in the block of flats where she lived. Then she got someone to look after her children one morning a week and went to her local hospital and proposed that she should start a playgroup in the children's wards.

"I did it for seven months and gradually the staff realised I was valuable. Then a local newspaper wrote it up and I appealed for volunteers to help me run it every day of the week. It worked, and the playgroup has now been running successfully for eight years. The Save the Children Fund has put a paid lady in there now too."

Between her second and third children there was a five-year gap and Mrs Goldberg went to a Citizen's Advice

Bureau training course, once a week for eight weeks.

"I recommend it to anyone who wants to know how the social services work in this country." Then for two years she worked at the CAB behind a desk giving advice on how to use the social services available. She went on with the work until her third child was a year old. "By then I wanted to get out from behind my desk and get more involved. I was so struck by the way people just couldn't cope in the so-called Welfare State."

In September, 1967, she answered an advertisement for a volunteer to do school care work for the ILA, and was immediately attached to a local primary school. She and another volunteer split the work between them, doing home visits and medicals respectively.

The problems she has to deal with vary enormously. There is the case of a battered child. The father ran off when the mother was pregnant with her

second baby and the mother now takes it out on the child. The child was so severely beaten that he was sent away to a boarding school. The mother is badly depressed. "I am the only one who can get into the house," says Mrs Goldberg. Currently attempts are being made to persuade the mother to undergo psychiatric treatment.

Another family lives in very poor housing conditions, a damp, one-room basement flat. There are five children and both the mother and father are frequently absent.

The children are taken care of by a capable eldest son. Mrs Goldberg keeps an eye on the children and sees they are being provided with enough food.

"You're watching all the time to see if the child is at risk. But the emphasis now is to try to keep the children in the home at all costs, not to take them into care," she says. "I see my most needy families quite frequently and I think just being able to talk to me for half an hour makes the parents feel



picture of Llanfyllid Quarry at Blaenau Ffestiniog by DON McPHEE

ter: cause and effect on the slate



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JILL TWEEDIE ("Pass it on," October 25) urges support for the Friends of the Earth. In their campaign against non-returnable bottles, products made from endangered animal species, and other such inequities one can wish them unqualified success. "Wishes are cheap, what holds back the money?" you say. Well, the assumption that Rio Tinto-Zinc's proposal to prospect for copper in Coed-y-Brenin and, if it exists in workable deposits, to mine it is something to be fought tooth-and-nail.

This assumption, one supported by the Guardian—I am thinking of Jacky Gillott's article "The Era of Greed" (September 2) and another piece reviewing the debate convened by the Ramblers' Association at Capel Curig—has never, to my knowledge, been subjected to rational argument. One may, perhaps, hope for some guidance here from the Zuckerman Commission, appointed to examine the issue.

Meanwhile, no one knows what the full effects of such a mining project will be and no one has reviewed adequately the measures which a corporation of this kind and size can be made to take to minimise the effect

of its operations on the environment, both during and after working has ceased.

The mountains of the Snowdonia National Park are not unspoiled, virgin territory to miners. Just south of the area Rio Tinto-Zinc expresses interest in lies the Dolgellau Gold Belt, extensively mined during the last century. Other areas within the park and on its perimeter are pock-marked with a score or more of abandoned lead mines and lividly scarred by huge slate quarries, which employed about 15,000 people in 1900. Now actively preserved for their industrial archaeological value, these old mines and quarries are accepted as a part of the surroundings. Our twin values are self-deceptive in this respect, for the truth is that the thoughtless speculation of the past would not be countenanced today.

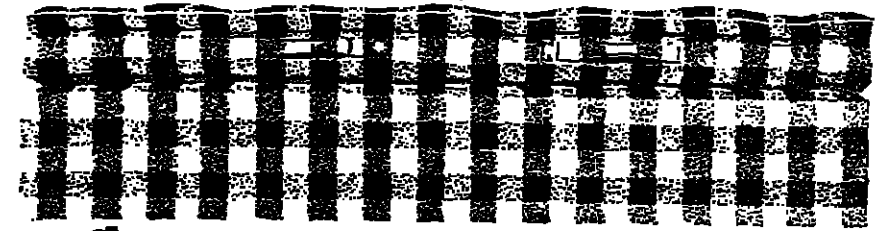
It is time to answer the argument linking development and despoliation in a cause and effect relationship. Or are we to accept two sets of values: one for the employed, migrant tourist and recreation-seeker; the other for the resident—his surroundings conserved absolutely, his unemployment preserved infinitely?

Nell Thomson.

Pen Llan Isa,
Cyffylliog, Ruthin,
Denbighshire.



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HEAL'S HAND-MADE BEDS

ANSELM KRISTLEIN'S number is due to come up. Next time he breaks surface he's in for a rough ride and cold comfort, culminating in a willing death under Alpine snow. To an English reader this news will scarcely call for crying in one's pillow; to a German, it means he can wave farewell to a bestselling anti-hero, an educated literary hustler who screws words and women for fuller meanings, and falls in Anglo-Saxon terms somewhere between Humbert Humbert, Sebastian Balfe Dangerfield, and Frank Harris. Anselm Kristlein's first is being written into the final episode of a trilogy whose first two volumes sold more than 150,000 copies in West Germany—a payoff which author Martin Walser refuses to accept as big-time because it was achieved over several years, though he will confess that the 100,000 sales on his first novel, and 70,000 of a 900 page, experimental second novel, "Halbzeit," more or less oblige him to give up amateur status.

"Halbzeit" is too big a gamble for any British publisher to hazard, but Calder and Boyars are risking a toe in the water this week with "The Unicorn," the second volume of Walser's trilogy, for which Barrie Ellis-Jones produced an acceptable translation after a dozen other candidates failed. The unicorn of the title turns out to be a metaphor for the academic Anselm Kristlein's other self, his genius diabolique, given full flesh in the form of a prapism which twangs unerringly into being when our hero is faced with true love.

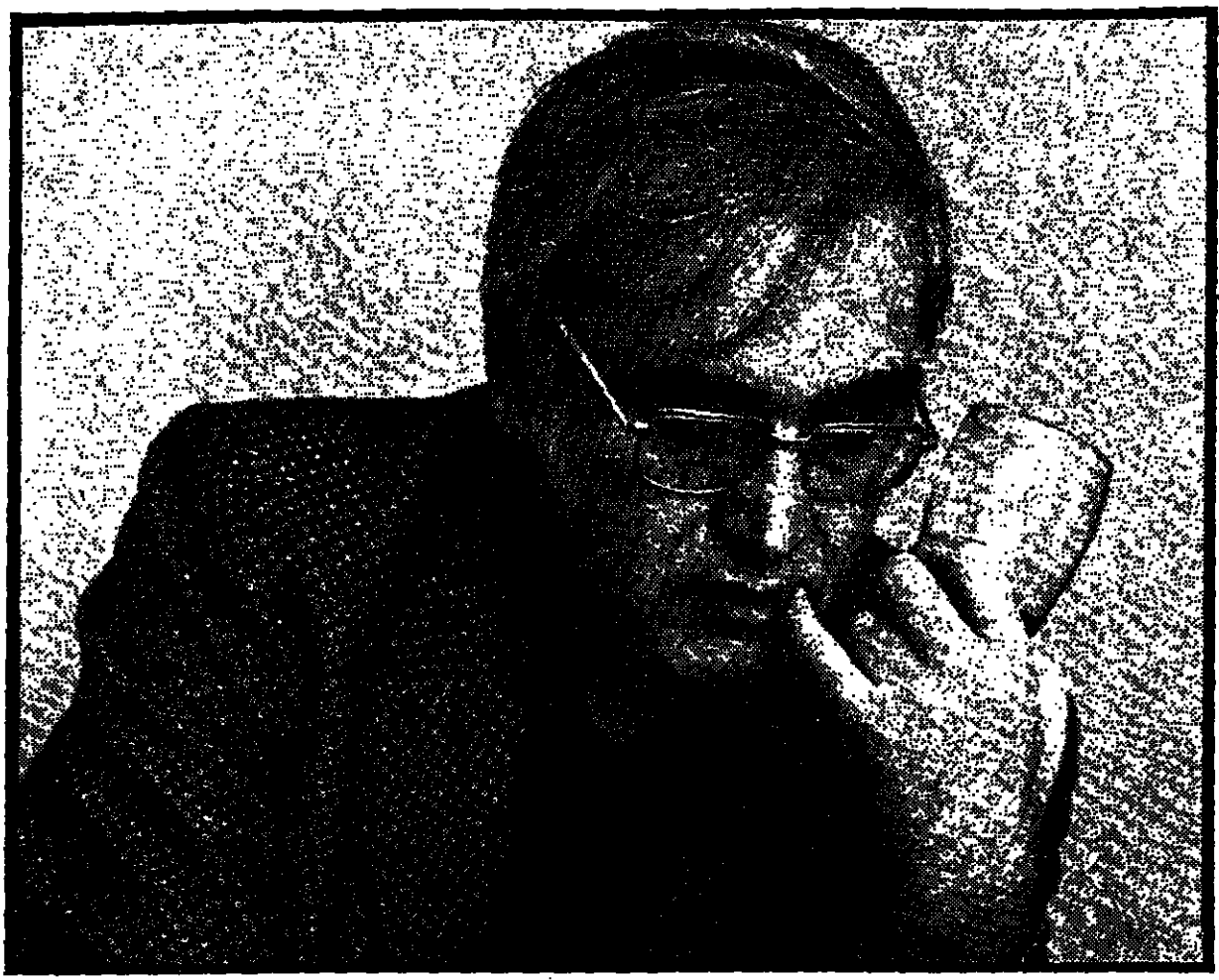
The story is the very stuff of lewd boys' dreams: a utopian commission to write a book about love, with a proviso that nothing so drab as fiction be included. Anselm humps his unicorn through polite German society, pausing only to point it in the direction of appropriate field work, and to remark at any number of poetic images one is liable to find in the course of such a thesis. He finds, for example, that a pair of nipples "look like two melancholy little clowns, up to their necks in blood."

When "Das Einhorn" was first published in 1966, some critics thought they had sighted the first German Joyce of the season. Anselm's commission had prompted a catalogue of the ways in which a gal enunciates an orgasmic "Yes-oh-yees," which made Molly Bloom sound like a bashful scholar. And there were passages like:

"And all round you've got flesh faces, mouthstuffers, playbills, butter bights, rubbess, caressities, blests for blissing, long currendules to pendel with, mouthmounds, blamping bouches for blittinging, slittery slopslops for all sorts of lickluuk and thusmuch..." And so on.

But, says Walser, Joyce was no influence. Any writer might make his personal vocabulary of compounds; Sterne, for example, had done so in "Tristram Shandy." In fact, "The Unicorn" was an experiment, like all of his fiction. The experiment was to discover if it were possible to recall, precisely, the nature of an elusive emotion like love. It was a failed experiment (cavalier confession on the eve of British publication). In the event, it turned out to be a "good-bye-to-Froust" book—an experience which showed that writing consisted of a great deal more than painterly interiors produced at a whiff of old madeleine cake. Which amounted to a large admission for a man who between 1956 and 1958 had studied "La Recherche" in its entirety, twice.

Walser's other influences were



picture of Martin Walser by Don Morley

Critics thought they had sighted the first German Joyce of the season. There were passages like, 'And allround you've got flesh-faces, mouthstuffers... blamping bouches for blittinging, slittery slopslops for all sorts of lickluuk and thusmuch...'

Portrait of an artist

John Hall meets Martin Walser, best-selling West German writer, whose first novel in translation is published here tomorrow

Kafka, Brecht (he is in fact best known in this country for political dramas like "The Rabbit Race," "The Detour," and "The Black Swan"), and an early acquaintance with the crushing effects of day-to-day economic struggles. The son of a small innkeeper at Wasserburg on Lake Constance, the young Walser was sent to a boarding school in the village of other biographers in his village. There were only a certain number of tourists, and it was considered important to know exactly one's share of the market. The Walser's did disastrously. The misery of the experience taught Walser to hate competition even at the simplest level.

After the war, Walser left school

and worked as a radio reporter in Stuttgart, while producing in his spare time a thesis on Kafka. He started writing fiction in 1948, and five years later joined Gruppe 47—a gang of intellectuals whose politics were anti-fascist, and whose aesthetic called for a stripping bare, or *Kahlschlag*. Gruppe 47 didn't like Walser's Kafkaesque idiom, and he retained membership only because of a strenuous defence by Wolfgang Hildesheimer and Hans Werner Henze. Two years later, he won the Gruppe's annual prize, and published a collection of stories, "An Aeroplane Over the House." Since then he has won virtually every major native literature prize, and at bookfair time women scream after him in the

street, perhaps because to outward appearances he is the Cary Grant of German letters. In England he is known by plays which have been performed at the Edinburgh Festival, at the Open Space and on radio, and by his first novel, "Marriage in Phillipsburg" (1957), for which, in the English version, he has no great fondness.

Anselm Kristlein first showed up in 1958, and is described by Walser as his "most intimate contrary and playmate," an alter ego who has grown out of the role of a repository for the writer's experiences into a character who explores his own possibilities, and through whom Walser vicariously lives fast and loose, while shackled to a typewriter. "He is not my shadow; I

am his," he says. "While he makes adventures and loves, I work in a modest room which is warm in winter and not too hot in summer." Kristlein is also a deliberate antithesis of the ideal Wilhelm Meister figure, forever on a moving staircase to higher things. Our man shows no development, and neither does the story; its concern is with a state of consciousness and a state of society, insofar as they form the substance of an experiment to conjure an exact emotion.

A more overtly political undertow may be expected in the next Kristlein novel, which will take the form of an experiment to demonstrate the pernicious effects on man of economic dependence. I think it's fair to say the Walser sees economic struggles and competition, petty and large-scale, as the root of all evil. He talks like a Marxist, although he's not a party member, and he would like to see in West Germany a Communist party really nourished by local traditions, local experience, and local needs. He admired the federalism of Lenin and Khrushchev, and once demonstrated the value of local traditions by attempting to deliver, in alemanisch dialect, a speech made by Kissinger in High German. It was impossible because certain half-truths, double meanings and "lying vagueness" did not have alemanisch equivalents.

He considers the writer to have a distinct, if somewhat menial rôle in the class structure. Delivering a paper in London last week, he defined writers as "leisure-time organisers in late capitalist societies." Their function was to "make available products with which others, almost always people dependent on wages, while away their free time." He says that the writer has a privileged position; he is non-productive in a utilitarian sense, and society is right, traditionally, not to take seriously what he writes; what he actually does is a different matter. Holderlin and not Marx is the model for this dictum; apparently, he persistently used adjectives deriving from the root "licht" when referring to writing, while acting was described in terms of "heavy" or "grave" rooted adjectives.

Walser's personal heavy work has included the founding of a Vietnam information bureau to offset the pro-American line of the German national press, and the carving out of a trades union rôle for German writers. After negotiating for two years with the printers' union, Walser looks like taking into that union the Verband Deutscher Schriftsteller, a national association of regional writers' guilds. He sees writers and workers, among each other's attitudes; and he sees writers practising their craft in schools and training colleges; union writers on rota, spending time in school, in television, in newspapers as well as in isolation. The division between creators and non-creators is bourgeois distinction which, in reality, does not exist, he says.

Finally, he plans to have artists, actors, musicians and architects joining the union, with the overall aim of producing under one roof the workers' television station, printing house and newspaper. The notion of a union of creative artists is nothing new, especially in Germany, the idea of intellectuals and a craft; the union entering into final negotiations for amalgamation sounds like a step in the direction of a Maoist utopia.

"The Unicorn" published tomorrow by Calder and Boyars (£2).

KEITH DEWHURST

Local commercial radio will not be like BBC local radio, in which a lot of little stations originate their own material. It will be a network system with occasional local opt-out slots, and everyone connected with it knows this to be the case

MR CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY sound Broadcasting Bill authorises first four local commercial radio stations under the control of the IBA to be re-named the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and Mr Chataway was careful to admit to Parliament that the Bill does not attempt to bind authority on such matters as the number of minutes of advertising he allows per hour.

The Shadow Minister of Posts, Ivor Richard, rose nobly to this admission and went very much further at the same time. The bill is "a discreet legal framework for a public authority without telling the House Commons how these powers are to be exercised." There is no provision for the compulsory submission schedules to the IBA, and nothing prevent monopoly ownership stations.

Starn stuff. The traditional spokenness of Commons deb Holoney. It is a tactical success for Chataway because his version at the powers of the IBA has very a distracted attention from the area which the nature of local radio actual social and artistic significance.

The real question, and the one which Mr Chataway and showbiz moters like Hughie Green studio ignore, is whether local radio can be a good thing, and still be local and anything like the terms in which was first proposed in debate. In words, local commercial radio will be like BBC local radio, in which of little stations originate their material. Local commercial radio be a network system with occasional opt-out slots, and everyone connected with it knows this to be the case.

To understand this better let us at BBC local radio, which is, of course, a serious failure. Only one of stations has an audience that top 2 per cent of potential that the research system regards as the practical accountable figure. exception is Radio Merseyside, a think that it is explained by the that hitherto regional radio and has been based on Manchester Leeds, and has favoured those the expense of Liverpool, which probably more regionally-minded either.

There was a genuine news va on Merseyside, and although one it there may be others. But Mr Chataway says that there are audiences to be won "one feels it is talking about more than the graphical chances that left a great like Liverpool without a studio of a proper national newspaper off

One feels that he is talking new tastes: about new dem about new standards of what is a able as entertainment, and a interesting in the affairs above beyond that gratified by existing papers and regional radio and T

In his remarks about the net competition Mr Chataway mal deliberate comparison with the of of ITV in the late 1950s. The indeed a regrouping of taste audiences and a vital part of it w sophistication of millions of people or put TV audience levels of w TV had to offer and so they have the hardware.

So far the public have not st comparable willingness to buy VHF radios on which the local s can be heard. If there is invest entertainment hardware it is in TV, stereo and cassettes. It de seem a sure social comment, in all the pace and the rampaging of this vain, shallow, greedy bourgeois society, you could say—if you could between the pain and the laughter. Gellot's production did not outline the late nineteenth century Frenchmen and women quite strongly enough, or put them sufficiently sharply into their own time to make that kind of recognition easy, although Annena Stubb's plush Victorian milieu did its obtrusive best to help. Next week the production moves to Swansea for a further season at the Grand.

The public debate, has been local radio because the cost pressure group has seen that most economical way of exploit VHF wavelengths: National c on these wavelengths would powerful transmission and the capital outlay: commercial VHF would have to struggle to its costs.

In other words the commercial which has railroaded both U and two governments knows v that the new audience "com mity" which the lobby want Radio 1 audiences, the housew listen to Jimmy Young, which they tried to take that chan from the BBC.

Sheer public pressure for minister to deny them this and they must do now is attract the audience to local commercial. If the serious are to be prof existing local audience levels t be run more cheaply than t stations. If they are to mak buy VHF sets they must pres popular nationally-known taler

But small stations geared operating costs can not nationally-known disc jockey sonality programme talent. I answer to the problems of popular appeal is the samu of programmes and sh costs: a network system like ITV, and like ITV, hoping for rather than local advertising.

What should be discussed is or not we want the VHF w for public programmes and U grammes aimed at what audiences? If we do not war for this out of public money s wavelengths be released to co interests, or reserved? If the will get managing an ensemble which must be admired all the more in the light of the fact that the tenor was a deputy, a good one—Nigel Rogers instead of the indisposed Maurice Arthur.

Some of these notices appeared in yesterday's later editions.

YOUNG VIC

Michael Billington

Cato Street

ROBERT SHAW'S "Cato Street" is the kind of historical drama that rarely exists: it is a play that concentrates not on the governors but the governed. Sinewy, unsentimental and direct, it describes the 1830 conspiracy to assassinate the whole Cabinet from the point of view of the working-class revolutionaries without in any way idealising them; yet in the last resort its failure to relate the conspiracy to the complete historical context robs an exciting narrative of a certain resonance.

Shaw's prime virtue is that he makes clear the combination of social victimisation and muddled thinking that gave rise to the conspiracy in the first place. He starts with the Peterloo massacre (effectively staged as a series of frozen tableaux, each like a Géricault canvas) and goes on to the ferocious debates between militants and moderates that ensued in informed attics; Cobden and his followers argue for the reform of parliamentary institutions while Susan Thistlewood, self-appointed leader of the Cato Street gang, passionately maintains there is no way to reform oppression. Shaw skillfully keeps the balance between the two sides; fills in the social background through such vivid details as the description of mother and her newborn baby sleeping on the floor of Newgate prison; and brings out the doomed, overhasty quality of the conspiracy itself.

My reservations are twofold. First I think he puts too much stress on the element of detective-story suspense and the revelation of the group's government informer. Secondly, by isolating the conspiracy and not making clear its long-term historical consequences he makes it seem like a unique aberration in English working-

class history: in fact it aided the government in the short-term but in the long-term helped the whole tide of proletarian protest. However the final scene, utilising the speeches made by the historical characters at their trial and culminating in a gruesomely accurate execution, has a dramatic intensity and suppressed indignation that finally gives the play a much-needed tragic dimension.

The present production has its moments of clumsiness (the crucial reading out of the Six Acts for instance is obscured by a good deal of furniture moving) and hasn't yet found its proper rhythm. But it handles the set-pieces admirably and contains a fine performance from Vanessa Redgrave as the attenuated, wild-eyed, over-emotional heroine, her slender frame constantly shaken by the passion. Good support also from Bob Hoskins as a chauvinistic stout-hearted revolutionary.

PALLADIUM

Michael White

Royal Variety

SAY WHAT YOU like about the Royal Variety Performance, and some of us sometimes do, the formula is a winner anyway. The crowds outside, the 2,300 well-heeled customers paying up to £30 a head inside, and the TV cameras recording it all for Sunday night. Show business baring its heart of gold in its own embarrassing way and making a huge killing for charity.

I hadn't seen it for years. Never mind, a few minutes of Bruce Forsyth's line of patter and you've never been away. Plenty of new faces this year even if the acts—club comedy, acrobatics, dancers and safe pop groups and so on—are the same. Dailey and Wayne, the old Frankie Vaughan "Gimme the Moonlight" impressions but sharp with it. Norman Collier, old gags not so good. Is Bruce camping it

review



Shirley Bassey at the Palladium

up more these days? Yes, but he's a grand trouper, warms the audience up a treat and he's well enough in to make those sly "there's a horse double parked outside" jokes about You-Know-Who and family in the Royal box. Lovelace Watkins doesn't really get time to warm up. Not his sort of show. Pity. Hughie Green's 11-year-old "Opportunity Knocks" protégé is patronised as children always are but the Little Angels of Korea dancers touch the audience on a soft spot. The Little Angels' delightful performance is hard to beat and things go a little flat after the interval. Sasha Distel gives a pleasant but unmemorable contribution (big applause for his violinist, Stephane Grappelli) and Tommy Cooper—an old face with a promising new "juggling" act—makes a surprisingly brief appearance. But by now everyone is waiting for Shirley Bassey. She doesn't let them down. Four or five numbers from the Bassey repertoire, instantly recognised and loved. A star performance. It clinches the wavering verdict after two and a half hours. A better-than-usual show.

scientists frivolously suggest about cave paintings, it is "just for fun"? I think we can dismiss the last as improbable.

It will be at once obvious to any latter day scientist that the high priest or possibly fertility symbol of our time is Robert Robinson, the BBC's universal chairman, who is put into the world to make the rest of us feel inadequate. Wide awake and witty early in the morning and exercising whip cracking control over teams of families and celebrities late at night. The full significance of the panel game in twentieth-century civilisation may well give future scientists furiously to think. I was unable to think too much about it myself as I tend to leap up and answer the door whenever the contestants ring their bell. But in the intervals of rushing in and out of the room during Ask The Family, I gathered that the flamingo quacked like a duck. A piece of information I might never have happened on left to myself.

WELSH THEATRE

Beata Lipman

A Pig in a Poke

THERE WERE MOMENTS in Michael and Diana Gellot's new translation of Feydeau's "A Pig in a Poke" when it seemed as if the Welsh Theatre Company's fairly consistent run of bad luck with major productions in the past three years had come to an end. In the main those moments belonged to Murray Melvin. Sensitive in "A Taste of Honey," ironic in "Oh! What a Lovely War!" he now establishes a firm hegemony of farce as well. If

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Horizon

HORIZON considered the stone age life style with particular reference to The Men Who Painted Caves. And it occurred to me to wonder what scientists in AD3000 would make of a typical night's television, our own form of cave painting. Is it hunting magic? Or a fertility rite? Or, as some

WIGMORE HALL

Philip Hope-Wallace

Liebeslieder

BRAHMS'S Liebeslieder Waltzes have a dash and a lilt which the modern swingers have not been able to eclipse and they make a good choice to end a trio of concerts by the David Ensemble trained by Warren Wilson which, as the previous year, has been giving London a taste of some of the vocal and instrumental music of the last century which is apt to be overlooked. In a hall the size of the Wigmore, quite well filled and exhaling a pictorial nostalgia perfectly suitable for Brahms, the programme opened with the eight Vocal Quartets which somehow get less than their share of attention. Though "Der Abend" is the equal of many a soulful solo master-lied and "Weit und breit" has an eagerness of the special Brahmsian kind which, in a song like "Mein Lieb-ist grün," can be relied on to set the audience clapping.

Here the eight pieces were listened to in severe silence which may have had rather a dispiriting effect on the singers, though by half way through the group they were singing out well, pretty good if not quite virtuosos in getting the elusive rhythms of Brahms at his wildest and managing an ensemble which must be admired all the more in the light of the fact that the tenor was a deputy, a good one—Nigel Rogers instead of the indisposed Maurice Arthur.

15th LONDON FILM FESTIVAL NATIONAL FILM THEATRE, SOUTH BANK, S.E.1.

Tickets available for Ray's The Adversary (Nov. 18/21), Oshima's The Ceremony (Nov. 18/20), Kaylor's Roller Derby (Nov. 24), Gomez's The Days of Water (Nov. 24/28), Schlöndorff's The Sudden Fortune of the Poor People of Kombach (Nov. 23/28), Zanussi's Family Life (Nov. 27/ Dec. 11). Open To The Public.

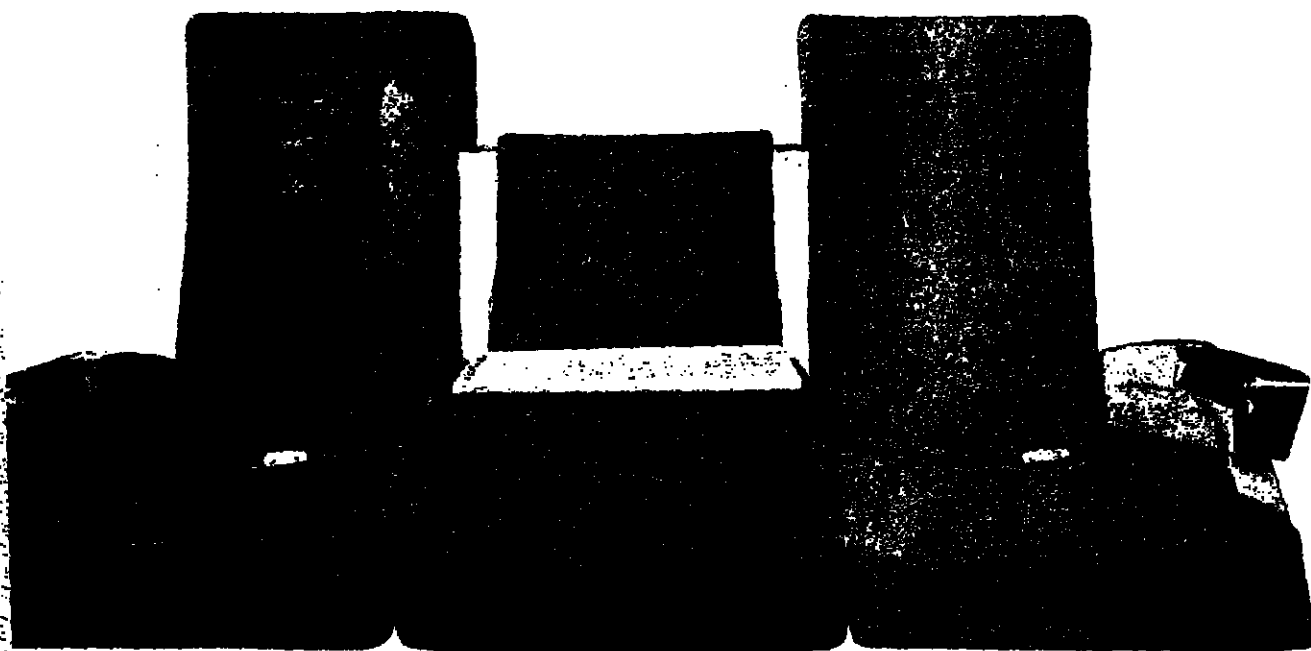
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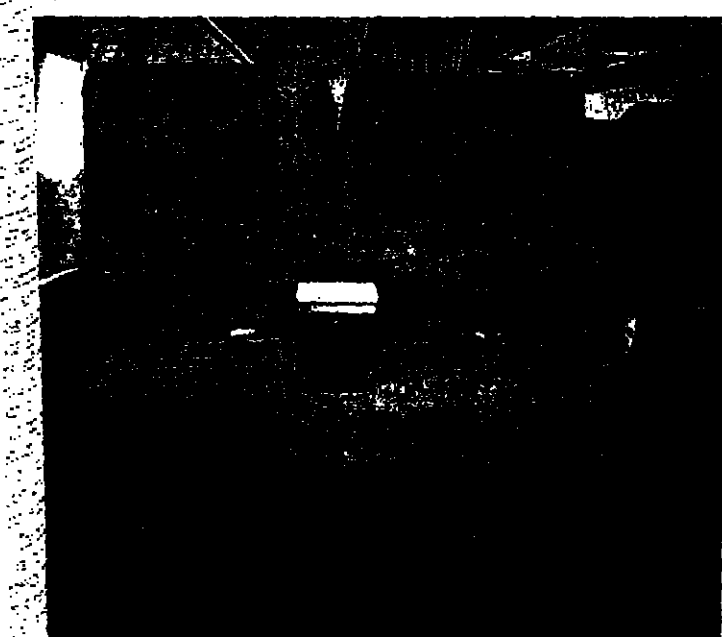
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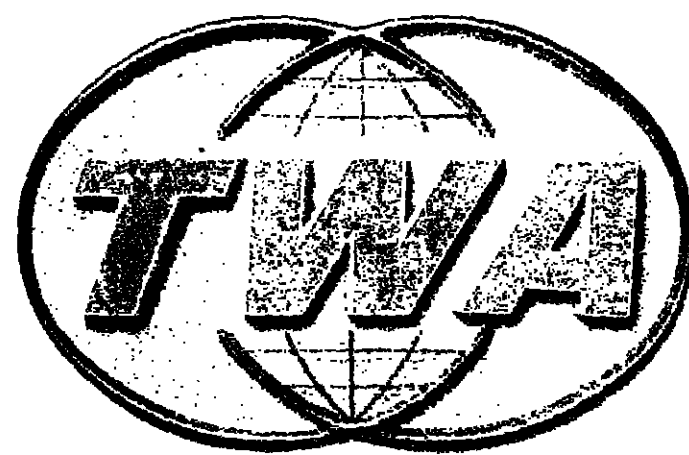
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The dreadful dilemma

Parts of the Compton report on interrogation methods used by the security forces in Northern Ireland are deeply worrying. It is not acceptable that a man should be kept standing with his hands against a wall for a total of 43½ hours over a period of six days, as happened to Mr James Auld. The semantics of what one calls such treatment—physical ill treatment, brutality, or torture—are less important than what one does about it. Such a degree of ill-treatment has to be stopped. Mr Maudling is right, after consultation with the Opposition, to appoint three privy councillors to consider whether the interrogation procedures used by the British Army in terrorist campaigns since 1965 need amending. It is vital—to our national standards of conduct, to the morale of the army and the police, and indeed to the success of the campaign against the IRA—that intelligence methods used should be understood and acceptable to the British Parliament and public. We assume that, except to the toughest minded, the treatment given to Mr Auld in this respect would be unacceptable and that the committee will propose more humane rules.

The issues raised by the Compton report are not all as simple as that, however. The Home Secretary was also entitled to remind the House yesterday that the committee find no evidence of physical brutality, torture, or brainwashing. The majority of allegations made by internees or men formally detained are either found not to have been proved or to have been untrue. The IRA and its propaganda machine, as on so many other occasions, has been manufacturing lies. Some could be exaggeration. But what does one make of a case of Mr Kevin Hannaway, who was reported in the "Irish Press" of August 18 to have had a head wound requiring 27 stitches? Two doctors told the Compton Committee that Mr Hannaway did not have a stitched scalp wound at all. That case appears to have been more than exaggeration.

Indeed the whole fabric of the original set of allegations—of men being beaten, made to run over obstacles, courses of glass, taken up in helicopters and terrorised, and more generally brutalised—looks tawdry under Compton's examination. It may be said that this was inevitable when those who made complaints declined to give evidence to the committee because it was not held in public. Even the offer of legal representation failed to change their minds. The kindest explanation is that they believed the Compton inquiry would be a white-washing affair. Even on the basis of one-sided testimony, Sir Edmund and his colleagues have shown that view to be wrong. The less charitable explanation is that the complainants, and particularly those who advise them, were primarily concerned with propaganda and that a private inquiry was of no interest to them. Medical evidence, which shows surprisingly little physical injury in what was inevitably a hurried and rough operation of mass arrests, suggests why the men may have been reluctant to face oral examination.

If many of the allegations were propaganda they have had one unexpected effect. The army and police have been surprised at the amount of information which men arrested in the past few weeks have given, some almost without being asked. Whoever else believed the allegations, it seems that some IRA men detained after the initial allegations did so. This goes to the root of the dreadful dilemma behind the section of the report which deals with interrogation methods. There is no doubt what is the most effective method of fighting an urban guerrilla war such as this. It is terror. The IRA have already demonstrated that: you tar and feather, or cut the long hair of those who offend in minor ways against your code; you handcuff and shoot through the mouth those suspected of major offences.

If the army were to descend at all towards the methods of its enemy this would not only be wrong but would also ensure that British public opinion would never allow it to complete its task. There is no evidence in this report of any serious descent down that road. But the interrogation methods do need to be looked at afresh. They were authorised by the Labour Government in 1965 but the medical arrangements were revised in 1967 after a report by Mr Roderick Bowen. But the Compton inquiry shows that captors must be bound by more detailed rules—for example, on how far they are entitled to go in tiring men through lack of sleep, enforced standing, or limited diet; and on when hooding is justified for security reasons or to create a fence of isolation.

The public will rightly be anxious about this report. But it should also be clear about what would have happened if there had not been internment, and if the army and police had not since then had so much success in getting intelligence information leading to the arrest of a large proportion of the Provisional IRA leadership and to huge arms seizure. Violence would undoubtedly have got worse. More and more innocent civilians, Protestant and Catholic, would have been killed or maimed. So would soldiers and police. The British Government would then have faced two alternatives. It could not have asked soldiers to serve in a campaign where there was no hope of success, only the certainty of increased casualties. It would either have had to withdraw and allow Ireland—probably both parts—to fall into civil war. Or it would have had to authorise army action on the streets, which would have led to much more bloodshed and suffering than internment has done.

Some of the methods used in detention and interrogation centres, therefore, have been shown to be intolerable; others thoughtlessly harsh. But this is not another *Holocaust*. A vigorous and tough interrogation of suspects must go on. Discomfort of the kind revealed in this report, leaving no physical damage, cannot be weighed against the number of human lives which will be lost if the security forces do not get a continuing flow of intelligence.

China's knockabout debut

It is hardly surprising that China has decided to make her entry to the United Nations with a bang. As her delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua, made clear in his speech, China claims to lead the forces of world revolution. It would have looked strange to make his debut with a conciliatory piece of polite rhetoric.

China sees herself now as architect and leader of the third world in a struggle against "super-power hegemony." She rejects the Russian suggestion of a five-power nuclear disarmament conference on the grounds that this means going "behind the backs of the non-nuclear countries." Both these points have been made consistently during the recent phase of China's re-emergence into open diplomacy. But Mr Chiao's mention of only one named villain, Japan, beside the obvious enemy the United

States confirmed Peking's current concern there. China foresees the nightmare of an over-populated and re-armed Japan. Even without that possibility Japan will be China's geographical and ideological rival in eastern Asia. The dramatic arrival of triangular world diplomacy between Washington, Peking, and Moscow has made many in Europe and the United States forget that China sees a fourth dimension in Japan.

Mr Chiao's speech gave less emphasis to the Soviet Union. Moscow may be tempted to take some comfort from the fact that the Soviet Union was not attacked in the same breath as the United States. There is anxiety in the Kremlin over the line China will take, to judge by the almost total lack of any comment on her arrival at the UN. It has been left to the Czechoslovak leader, Mr Bilak, to articulate the official Warsaw Pact view.

A very small opening

"We are not really being asked to discuss a choice between two systems, but between two names for the same system." With this remark one witness to the Select Committee on Corporation Tax "put his finger on the spot," to use the committee's own words. For its first exercise in open government, Mr Heath's Administration has let a Select Committee loose among the technicalities but ruled out questions of substance. Only a similarly restricted welcome, then, can be given to the Select Committee's thorough and sensible report. Within its terms of reference the committee has had the courage to turn down a highly technical argument from the Inland Revenue, preferring Europeanism and common sense: if its recommendations are followed, we shall at least be spared the folly of adopting a system which has just been abandoned by its only adherent in Europe. And if open government means no more than the regular exposure

of the Byzantine reasoning of some Civil Service departments, it will be a most welcome development.

But if we have chosen the right name for the system, have we chosen the right system? The real issues are these: first, whether to abolish the so-called "tax discrimination" against profit distribution in the present corporation tax system; and only secondly, how. The Select Committee's remit did not allow it to look into the issue of principle: yet this is not simply a political decision, on which the Government might well regard committee examination as otiose. The Government is concerned with ends—higher investment and a more effective capital market—rather than with the technical means to achieve this. It is debatable whether the proposed reform will serve those ends: whether shareholders are better at finding new productive outlets for investment funds than are companies which retain their profits.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: In spite of a succession of frosty nights, leaf fall this autumn is a very leisurely procedure. From my window the forest, about half a mile to the westwards across the valley of the Evenlode, looks as densely muffled with foliage as in full summer, and only intimate knowledge of its individual constituents enables me to pick out the completely bare trees—limes, horse chestnut and ash. But not all of the limes have lost their leaves, for from another window I look out on a field boundary of these trees whose behaviour has confounded my theory that dry conditions favour early autumn colouration and early leaf fall. There are about a dozen fine specimens lining a deep slope to the south, and of these the bottom six which surely are on damper ground, are completely bare, whereas those on the higher ground are still densely clad in dull green, with only a suspicion of rustiness. There is nothing flamboyant about our local autumn colours apart from the occasional touch of flame from wild cherry and spindle, but renewed acquaintance has brought back the charm of one or two specialties, such as the gold or orange of our native maple, which in Wychwood belies its book-name of Hedge-Maple, and is a forest tree in its own right; the all-pervading presence of silvery white as an autumn colour, thanks to the abundance of the silky fruits of old man's beard on both forest trees and hedgerows; and the warm pinkish brown of the arable land, looking particularly autumnal when decorated with newly lifted rows of orange mangolds.

W. D. CAMPBELL.



CHOIRBOYS: a social anachronism

RAY BILLINGTON, the author of this article, was expelled by the Methodist Church this year because his book, "The Christian Outsider," was held to be in conflict with Methodist doctrine.

He is now at the centre of the domestic dispute centred on Wesley's chapel, London—the cathedral of world methodism—where he was to have taken part

in a discussion group this Sunday. His proposed visit was regarded by some in the denomination as an outrage, and the president of the Methodist Conference The Rev Kenneth L. Waights, this week persuaded the trustees to postpone the event pending investigation. However, it is still to take place on neutral ground in a nearby hall.

Living without an overlord

THESE are great days for prophets of doom. With crimes of violence on the increase, sexual fidelity on the decrease, porn proliferating, and drugs debilitating, it is easy to understand the urge to reach for the nearest yoke and indulge in the lamentations of a new Jeremiah. Add to all this the warnings of the environmentalists who question the very future of western civilisation in its pursuit of economic growth, and the impulse is clearly overwhelming to link the whole lot together as evidence of the dawning of a new Dark Age.

Among these gloomy prophets (and, come to think of it, whoever heard of a cheerful one?) are to be found a fair number who attribute the general decline in our standards to the waning of religious belief and observance. As C. S. Lewis said: "We only learn to behave ourselves in the presence of God, and if the sense of that presence weakens, humanity tends to lark about."

Or, as Luther said more bluntly: "If you believe in no future life then do as you like. For, if no God, then no Devil, no Hell. Then plunge into lechery, rascality, robbery, and murder." This, the gloomy brigade argue, is precisely what is now happening. Without the wider dimension which religion gives, men become a prey to their immediate sense experiences. What they need is an authority set over them, an overlord to whom they are responsible and on whom they depend. And if no such overlord exists he must, *pace* Jung, be invented.

Of course, some contend. For me this viewpoint has

none of these qualities. It is unreasonable because there is no evidence for God other than that which is self-induced or instilled by others. (If there is an objective morality, this can be posited as a branch of necessary truth, like mathematics, or logic. Or it can be viewed as a biological fact of life which has enabled the race to survive.)

It is unnatural because men do, as they are constantly demonstrating, have the potentiality to stand on their own feet, even if not many actually achieve their potential. It is unhealthy because (bearing the derivation of the word in mind) it discourages human wholeness. It allows men to pass the buck, to shirk responsibility, to leave decisions to the overlord who holds the whole world in his hands.

This does not imply that human beings are to be completely independent, self-sufficient. There is a further alternative to dependence besides independence: this is interdependence, the awareness that each of us needs other people to help us fulfil various needs, as they in part need us. Inevitably, this raises questions about the type of man-made environments we are creating, in many of which human contacts are made difficult to achieve. People who appear selfish or withdrawn may well be simply victims of a housing estate without any natural meeting places.

The acts of violence which gain so much publicity may well be the consequence of cooping men up in the broiler houses which are modern

factories, causing a sense of frustration, of no-purpose, of lack of fulfilment. Assembly lines were made for men, not men for assembly lines. Today's emphasis on sex may well reflect the lack of adventure in life generally, so that people seek relationships where every encounter is a potential adventure. And in a society which tries to pigeon-hole its members to the exclusion of personal initiative, it is understandable that some reject it and try to find themselves through psychedelic drugs.

What seems intolerable is that people shall continue to be indoctrinated into acceptance of the God-myth as the only basis for dealing with these problems.

Of course, the lack of wholeness in Western civilisation continues to encourage those who wish society to be more overtly theocratic. But to return to this would be as retrograde a step as forcing a new nation back into colonial status because of rash decisions made under the headiness of its newly achieved freedom. The fact is that the sanctions which men place on their behaviour must spring from the human circumstances of life, from conditions and relationships, tensions, and opportunities as man experiences them. He is only just beginning to realise this, and if he makes mistakes, by substituting anarchy for freedom (which involves constraint), then this must be viewed as the teething stage in the process of replacing the divine by human authority. To advocate otherwise is to imprison men perpetually in the nursery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

City centres...

Sir—Your newspaper is liberal, enlightened and exceptionally well-written, but there are times when your blind spots, particularly on the environmental question, bring me to the edge of black despair. Your leader, "Citizens and City Centres" is a case in point (Nov. 13).

You conclude with the comment: "If people find it pleasant to live in suburbs and drive into the country for their shopping, planning must be adapted to people's preferences, not the other way round."

It is precisely this sort of "thinking" that leads to a rural area the size of Worcestershire disappearing under concrete, bricks and mortar every decade. Have you stopped to consider for one moment exactly what you are doing? Once the hypermarket is installed, the area ceases to be country in any meaningful sense. Suburbia is the word.—Yours faithfully, D. A. Orton.

The Limes, Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

Sir—Your leader "Citizens and city centres" seems to be based upon the assumption that dangerous assumption that "people prefer to live in suburbs." Are you sure?

Suburbs, as we know them, are classics of mass production, a philosophy depending largely on reduction of choice for its effectiveness. It would therefore be more accurate to say that people live in suburbs because they have no choice and because they have been persuaded to. One of the first steps towards middle class acceptability is a move out of the suburbs and into either the country or the city centre.

It is equally false to assume that people want hypermarkets. If and when these mistakes become successful it will be because of people's desperation and frustration with city shopping. The fact that hypermarkets will then become more profitable will soon lead to a reduction of urban facilities and the shopper will be forced to use them. This will be called customer preference.

By your reference to the Birmingham Bull Ring and to the worst excesses of American urban insensitivity you demonstrate an awareness of the dangers inherent in an architecture that is not based upon human needs. However, you fail to pursue the analogy, it has been recorded that in many large American supermarkets a line that sells well is immediately concentrated on with an equally rapid withdrawal of "unsatisfactory" products and a

13 Alwyne Place, London N 1.

Student finances

Sir—In view of recent comments in the press concerning the proposed Government "curb" on student unions, I wish to make a few points which may have been overlooked.

Far from suppressing student radicals, such short-sighted and ill advised legislation will antagonise and alienate the far larger body of moderate students, such as ourselves, who will be considerably affected.

It is generally realised that apart from political societies, student unions also run social and voluntary welfare groups, and with the withdrawal of direct subsidy from LEAs, these would probably be forced out of existence? The athletics unions will suffer the same fate if students are forced to pay the full cost of sports facilities. Much capital has been invested in alleged "misuse" of union funds. However, most student unions are, contrary to popular opinion, efficient financial organisations, dealing with considerable sums than those mentioned as examples of misuse.

This university, for instance, subsidised political groups within the university, to the tune of £238 last year, out of a total subscription of £53,000. As a rare example of "misuse," Sussex University Students' Union has this year attempted to give money to an outside political cause, but this is at present being contested in the courts, as the constitution of student unions (of which there are 700 in the country) makes such payments ultra vires and illegal. Surely this is a sufficient curb on such abuses?

The Government proposals are undeniably vague and ill advised, and as the intention is to implement them next year, very little time is left for discussion and consultation, which has been notably lacking so far. The huge administration problems resulting from the transfer of student union finances to the university authorities cannot be justified, as only £2 millions p.a. out of a higher education budget of £300-£350 millions goes to student unions.

Even the university authorities themselves do not approve of the proposals, and are in agreement with the student body in this. It is generally agreed that university control of student union finances could only lead to a worsening of relations between students and university authorities. How can the Government justify such unnecessary legislation in the light of the above facts?

Francesca Ellis, Jane Hopkinson, University of Exeter.

Sir—As representatives of the student organisations in Durham University, we have studied the proposals outlined in the paper "The Financing of Student Unions" issued by the Department of Education.

We have no basic objection to the centralisation of student union financing by the University Grants Committee rather than by local education authorities, but we must oppose the resulting situation whereby student unions will have to compete with all the departments of the university in their requests for finances. Our opposition is based on the fact that the distinction between the academic side of university life and the recreational side: clearly these two facets must be balanced, and it seems to us that expansion of one at the expense of the other can only be disadvantageous.

We further deplore the Government's direct criticism of university authorities in stating that they have failed to exercise adequate control in the past over claims by student unions for subscription fee increases. Certainly in Durham we have always had to justify our estimated expenditure to the University Council, and we have willingly continued a system of general supervision over the conduct of our accounts.

The logic which lies behind the Government's proposals to stop student unions spending on finance, social, cultural, or sporting societies is by no means apparent. These societies, which are an integral part of the educative process of the university, will not survive without a big increase in subscription fee of all proportion to the "modest sum" by which the Government proposes to increase the student grant. Finally, we must strongly oppose the proposal that students should be allowed "opt out" of union membership on "conscience" grounds. Although only a very small percentage of our present membership are expected to exercise their right to opt out, the existence of such a provision would open the way to the accusation of being theoretically unsentative as a union which our requests are found unacceptable by the university or college authorities. We cannot agree with the conclusion that the Government has included this "conscience clause" for this reason.—Yours faithfully, Michael Reel, President.

Durham Students' Union, Paul Moss, Secretary, Richard Wolfe, Richard John Bligh, Maggie Khan, Alan Howard, Robert Ledger, Robert Man...



A SAMPLE poll of political opinion among Rhodesian whites casts serious doubts on their willingness to support implementation of the Five Principles in the event of a settlement.

If the poll, which was privately sponsored, is a reliable indicator, the fifth and most important principle — unimpeded progress towards majority rule — is looked upon with almost universal horror.

Not a single person polled considered that a change to black rule would be favourable, and only 10 per cent believed that conditions for whites after such a change-over would be tolerable though adverse.

The majority even of supporters of the multiracial Centre Party said they would leave Rhodesia in the event of black rule, or were doubtful whether they would stay.

The poll was conducted by Dr Morris Hirsch, a former MP and one of the principle architects of the 1961 Constitution, which gave Africans representation in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament for the first time.

Dr Hirsch admits that the sample poll is not a strict random survey "in the statistical sense". A thousand questionnaires were distributed by selected individuals to ensure, he said, wide coverage of age, marital and family state, education, occupation and income, country of birth and political and religious affiliation.

Only 270 of the questionnaires were returned. Of



RHODESIAN POLICE CONTROL DEMONSTRATING AFRICANS

PETER NIESEWAND, Salisbury, Tuesday on a survey of white opinion

Five points of no return

these, 130 (48 per cent) were returned by people identifying themselves as supporters of the Rhodesian Front, 82 (30 per cent) by Centre Party supporters, 50 (18.5 per cent) by people not aligned with any political party, and 8 (3 per cent) by supporters of the ultra Right-wing Republican Alliance.

Commenting on this, Dr Hirsch said in his analysis of the results "Elections and referendum since 1963 suggest an RF support in excess of 70 per cent and appreciably

higher than 3 per cent for the RA. From these factors, overall results do not carry a significant liberal bias." On the question of black rule for Rhodesia, all the RA supporters, 77 per cent of the RF, 32 per cent of the non-aligned and 10 per cent of the CP said this would be disastrous under any circumstances. Two thirds of these polled (and 88 per cent of the RF) believed that white control was necessary indefinitely, because Africans were felt to

be incapable of running a modern state. Dr Hirsch says this conviction (and the reason for it) is the crux of the white political stand in all constitutional disputes with Britain, and still determined the answer to the questions of what concessions would be acceptable to white Rhodesians in any settlement. The third of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Five Principles states that there must be an immediate improvement in the political status of

the African. Only one third of the non-aligned group and 29 per cent of CP supporters said they would accept a new Constitution based on the Five Principles. Eleven per cent of the RF group said they were prepared to revert to the 1965 Constitution (basically the 1961 Constitution amended to recognise the unilateral declaration of independence) or to accept a new Constitution embodying the Five Principles. But those who favoured the latter course

advocated its repudiation once a settlement had been achieved.

From this Dr Hirsch concluded: "What is referred to as his (Mr Ian Smith's) obstinate Rightwing is in fact the majority of his party and the majority of white Rhodesians."

Eighty-five per cent of RF supporters and all the RA felt that the Smith Government had been fair to Africans, while 77 per cent of CP supporters and 58 per cent of the non-aligned disagreed.

In spite of the radical move away from multiracialism in the 18 years that the Rhodesian Front has been in power, there is widespread confusion among the party's supporters as to whether the Government intends intensifying racial segregation.

One third thought the party intended moving further towards apartheid, one third thought not, and the remaining third did not know. "If it is the Government's intention to keep the world guessing it has at least succeeded with its own party," commented Dr Hirsch.

Two thirds of the RF supporters favoured separate racial rights in different areas.

The survey indicated, Dr Hirsch said, that the majority of white Rhodesians would give "tacit blessing" to action to ensure the racial exclusiveness of white residential areas. Even in sport, many of those polled favoured segregation. While the majority of all groups favoured multi-racialism to some extent, 16 per cent of RF supporters wanted segregation in all sports and 57 per cent in some sports only.

PETER JENKINS

Brutal truth

THE question posed by the Compton Report is whether the authorised methods of interrogating terrorists or suspected terrorists in an emergency situation are acceptable to a civilised society. The question is such a difficult one that the Government has not unreasonably resorted to another inquiry, this time on the substance of the matter. But the immediate reaction of the most senior Ministers responsible is that if the methods authorised are, as in Sir Edmund Compton's opinion, tantamount to "physical ill-treatment" then they cannot continue to be authorised.

To some Tory backbenchers who growled their support of the methods in the House of Commons (having probably offered far worse methods of interrogation at their public schools) criticism of the system will seem nabby - pambly. Meanwhile, the IRA propagandists will take the Compton report as confirming the practice of Gestapo - style atrocities.

The methods which have been used in Ulster are in broad conformity with the principles laid down in the Geneva Convention for the treatment of prisoners of war. But, of course, the interviewees are not prisoners of war in any normal sense; they are the prisoners of an urban guerrilla war, a relatively new phenomenon for which there are no accepted rules.

Their status is recognised by the fact that the interrogations, (in accordance with the Bowen report of 1966 into similar allegations made by detainees in Aden) are conducted by the Royal Ulster Constabulary which was specially trained, before internment, in techniques developed by the army. These were approved by the Labour Government for use in colonial emergencies. Merely there has been no departure since the procedure was last revised in 1967.

But none of that answers the agonising question of whether the methods are civilised (now that they are known in detail for the first time) or whether they are appropriate in a situation which is not a state of war in the legal sense nor in any other precise sense. Mr Maude in his preface to the report says: "The security

forces in Northern Ireland are conducting their fight against a vicious and ruthless enemy. That is true. But Ministers nevertheless know that they cannot easily justify "physical ill-treatment" even of known or suspected murderers when they remain technically speaking UK citizens held without trial. The IRA gunmen remain, in the cabinet's eyes, not soldiers but unlawful murderers.

These definitions are of first importance — more important than Sir Edmund Compton's semantic definitions. He was asked specifically to enquire into "brutality". He exonerates the security forces from all allegations of brutality. But he develops an impressive vocabulary for describing and, in important respects, criticising what has taken place. He recognises that "ill-treatment" may seem brutal to its victims. Cruelly, he would seem to define, in the mind of its perpetrator, the euphemisms of violence do not help us here. The moral question cannot be dissociated from the political question. You are entitled to read into the Compton Report the conclusion that in the army's best opinion "physical ill-treatment" is the necessary means for extracting vital intelligence. Some will accept that judgement. But the politicians can take neither a purely military view nor a purely moral view; they have to calculate the political repercussions. Their policy is supposed to be a two-pronged one: military repression of the IRA and the political reform of N. Ireland. They cannot win the hearts and minds of the people by the use of techniques which an official independent inquiry says amounts to "physical ill-treatment". Military technology has leaped ahead of their political technology.

The politicians may apply the vocabulary of war but they know that they cannot apply the morality of the rules of war. They have to calculate the percentages of compliance less than civilised standards in the desperate business of creating a N. Ireland which can live according to the civilised standards which apply in the remainder of the UK.

No jigs in the toolroom

GEOFFREY WHITELEY on the Coventry row

IN THE hierarchy of skill which rules the engineering industry, the toolroom worker stands, if not exactly at the top, then fairly close to it. His is one of the last strongholds of manual skill which continues to withstand the computerised automated advances of modern industry.

Because of this, most of the engineering industry depends on the toolmaker's skill. He is a worker who lives in a world of what the industry calls close tolerance — add one thousandth of an inch or so — yet whose industrial power is considerable.

Without him, as most of

the engineering plants in the Coventry area have discovered over the past three months or so, production work can quickly come to a standstill. This is the situation which faces about sixty firms in Coventry from Friday when the city's 8,000 toolroom workers are expected to — quite literally — down tools over an agreement that has protected their pay levels for the past 30 years.

Toolroom workers produce the high-precision jigs, fixtures, and dies which operate production machinery. The toolroom pro-

cess is continuous; tools for specific tasks wear out and have to be replaced or overhauled. And in the demanding processes of modern industry, there is a steady appetite for new ones.

So vital has the toolroom become that the war gave birth to the Coventry Toolroom Agreement, a unique arrangement in the engineering industry which was designed to prevent toolroom men leaving engineering plants for more lucrative jobs in armaments factories. The arrangement — which continued until the end of August this year — meant

that toolroom workers' earnings were adjusted each month according to those of other skilled workers.

Since most of the Coventry plants operate on the pieceworking system this, in turn, meant guaranteed rises for the toolroom workers whenever piecework earnings went up, as they usually did. The agreement, while highly acceptable to the toolroom workers, had clearly outlived its original purpose; it enabled the workers concerned to enjoy steady increases without the encumbrance of negotiation. The agreement, which had

been introduced at the instigation of the employers, was curtailed by them in the summer of this year. The last Coventry Toolroom Agreement payments were made to the 3,000 workers concerned at the end of August, when their guaranteed basic payments were £1 for a 40-hour week. Some toolroom workers received more for the same hours, since several companies adopted the practice of paying "merit" or "service" money.

The toolroom workers' anger at the employers' decision to discontinue the agreement has finally boiled

over. They have rejected employers' proposals to replace the agreement with plant-negotiated deals, and are insisting on a return to an agreement on the same lines as the old one.

Yesterday's decision, by the executive of their union, the Amalgamated Engineers, to support a complete strike, means that the 8,000 toolroom workers will be producing no jigs next week; within a short time the machines will stop and up to 100,000 engineering workers could be made idle in one of the most serious disputes ever to affect the Midlands.

An orgy of paint mates

ident finance ALAN SMITH



HOWEVER much they know or don't know about art, "Playboy" readers know at they like, judging by magazine's success over past 18 years. Thumbing through the centre-page ymats, they find a fascinating of Capital A. Art, like Warhol, Dalí, ry Rivers, Roy Schnackeng, Paul Davis, and Tomi gerer. And if these high sets of illustration happen linger over the female

form then that is an added bonus for Hugh Hefner's Playboy organisation, which has commissioned originals from these artists since its earliest days and had the foresight to buy many of them outright. The Playboy Collection has come to London — in spite of protests from liberated women, which led to the cancellation of the formal opening at the Royal College

of Art. It is at the College of 71 originals, not from Milan and on its way before going to Japan. It is a bizarre gathering of cosy short-story illustrations, portraits, collages, and bits of sculpture, dominated by the inevitable wall-size breasts (which are compared, by James Rosenquist, to a wall-size dollop of strawberry ice cream). The collection is presided over by Arthur Paul, a bland

and amiable painter who has survived as "Playboy's" art editor since the first issue in 1953. These works he says, transcend illustration and live on as art. And he doesn't have anything to say about those people who sneer that "Playboy" buys art (and good writing) just as an excuse to run the more vulgar boobs in the rest of the magazine.

No, Mr Paul is very serious about "Playboy's" contribution to art, and art's contribution to "Playboy". And that was why he at one time commissioned six very famous artists to interpret the Playmate theme.

One of the six, George Segal, obliged with a fine, plaster, wood and canvas sculpture of life-size pregnant woman, seated. "Playboy" brushed aside all misgivings. "I am against violence," which does not quite fit our Playboy image. It means she must be married, which does not quite kind of fit with us, or it means she must have a rapidly mused up about contraceptives, which does not quite kind of fit either. But George Segal insisted to us that the most beautiful woman he knew was a pregnant woman so we ran it.

Are you pouring money away on paint?

Read new Handyman Which? and find out!

The first issue of new Handyman Which? contains a report on 27 different indoor emulsion paints. It tells you which ones are most suitable for places like kitchens and bathrooms, compares cheap paints with the more expensive ones and advises you on those brands that offer best value for money. There is also a handy glossary of such paint terms as one-pack polyurethane, acrylic and vinyl. Are they just fancy names? What difference do they really make to the paint? What jobs are they best used for? New Handyman Which? gives you the answers. Make sure you read this first issue — it's a must. You can get your copy free. You will find all the details below.

Handyman Which? is out to save you time and money on every aspect of home maintenance and improvement — including your garden. It gives you detailed information on the best tools, equipment and materials for specific jobs. It compares brand with competing brand, sorts out the good from the not so good — and the downright bad. It's a real eye-opener and lets you know just what you're getting for your money. This magazine is for you — whether you're a compulsive do-it-yourselfer or just do odd jobs when they're necessary. Either way quarterly Handyman Which? will save you time, money and effort on whatever you tackle. And bring you greater success.

This is the first issue of Handyman Which?

How to build up a tool kit. When you're starting from scratch, what are the really essential tools to buy? Do you really need a power drill? Should you buy a hammer and a mallet? Handyman Which? tells you what basic tools you should have, and which ones you can add later. It shows you how you can build up a good tool kit to do all the odd jobs around the house for under £20.

Electric garden shears — are they worth the money? Are the labour-savers they appear to be — or would you be better off saving your money? How do they compare with a good pair of hand shears — do they do a better job or a worse one? Handyman Which? gives you the answers — and comes up with some amazing findings.



This is Which? magazine

Monthly Which? magazine's aim is to help its readers get the best possible value for money. It pushes revealing reports on a wide range of goods and services from washing machines to sun-tan lotions. It looks at safety as well as value. It's unique in the way it probes, makes relevant price and brand comparisons, and directs you to a whole series of best buys.

In the coming months Which? plans to bring you inside information on beer, North Sea gas, electric blankets, breakfast cereals, hi-fi tape recorders, holidays in Spain, beds and mattresses, L.P. records, stereo record players and deodorants.

About Money Which?

This magazine helps you make the most of your money when saving, investing, getting insured, borrowing — or paying taxes. It's compiled by trained researchers with advice from independent financial experts. Published quarterly, you'll find Money Which? makes the subject of money as simple as 1+2=3.

Don't miss the important topics Money Which? plans to look at in the coming months. Banking Services, investment advice services, car insurance, getting a mortgage, savings — and how to plan them, term insurance and a Tax-saving Guide.

Three months' free trial for you

Absolutely free, you can have three months' issues of these magazines. Take a copy of new Handyman Which? and three copies of Money Which? and three copies of Which? — as they appear. You'll also receive, free, the Which? reports on "Buying, Selling and Moving House". To take advantage of this great offer, just fill in the Banker's Order below. If after seeing the magazines you decide that they're not for you, write to us — not your bank — and we'll cancel the Banker's Order which is not effective until after February 1972. You won't owe us a penny and you'll be welcome to keep all the issues you've received. Take advantage of this wonderful opportunity today. Fill in the Banker's Order — and you're right now.

MISCELLANY

ar blues

CH OF the appeal of the ar is that it is hard to do it, if you are good if you persist. John iams is very good, very y, and very persistent. iams is a Labour sup- ar, and the prospect of ing the billing with Ted 'n at next week's gala art for the London phony Orchestra. Trust set discords twanging in directions.

Williams is booked to give first performance any e of André Previn's Con- for Guitars. Ted was signed to conduct the in Elgar's "Cockaigne" are. "Such a perform- Williams says, "will use the overpublicised e of Mr Heath as our ical Prime Minister, reflect to his personal itage, but it hardly es his Government's onary policy towards ts and education?" It made, but Williams ot withdraw from the ral Hall concert (all sold). The concerto's ere has already been postponed, and he want to miss another e. And anyway it's all a musicians' charity. city will out.

l be damned

BLISSHER's lot is not a one. Earlier this year, in Books were mocked shering about whether ish an English edition os Marijehla's classic manual of the Urban lla. Marijehla was the of the Brazilian urban la movement until he ot a couple of years the Penguin board, it id, was worried about

the effect on the young and rebellious.

In fact, Penguins decided they would publish. The manual will appear next week. It is a collection of Marghela's writings that launches the Pelican Latin American Library. Now Penguins are threatened with booksellers' boycott. At the behest of an action group embracing half the university bookshops in Britain, the Booksellers' Association has circulated its 3,000 members pointing out the supposed dangers of the minuscule.

Pressure has been channelled by Gerald Bartlett general manager of the Economist Bookshop hard by the London School of Economics; Peter Stockham, managing director of Dillons; Julian Blackwell of Oxford; and Eric Bailey, managing director of University Bookshops, Oxford, which is owned by Blackwells and the Oxford University Press and controls bookshops in a dozen universities.

"I think it is extremely misguided of Penguins in reproducing this," Gerald Bartlett says, "to give both currency and respectability to material which, though it may have some place in the recent history of Latin America, is in fact in today's terms a straightforward textbook for the sort of killing that is going on in Ulster." Bartlett's group has also complained to Patrick Gibson, chairman of Penguins' parent company and chairman-to-be of the Arts Council, about the trend of Penguin policy. The bookshops, he insists, have not yet decided whether to stock the Marghela. Penguins are still publishing it.

THE hard-pressed "New Statesman" has refused £300 worth of advertising from the beneficent "Daily Mirror."

Hugh Cudlipp wanted to buy a full page to reproduce Monday's "Mirror" leader, which pilloried Dick Crossman as the "new Machiavelli." Crossman, it said, was "the centipede with a foot in every Labour camp... an amiable compound of high endeavour and low cunning." As editor of the "New Statesman," Crossman has vetoed the ad. "It didn't do any harm in the columns of the 'Daily Mirror,'" he says, "but it might disturb some readers of the 'New Statesman'."

Come to grips

THE COMPTON inquiry obviously had its moving moments. When the good Sir Edmund was investigating allegations of rough treatment during arrests, he questioned the soldiers who handled the prisoners. One of them explained that he had not used the complaint by the hair, but held him in a "kado" grip. "The hold," the report says flatly, "was demonstrated by the NCO on our chairman."

In another case, the candidate for arrest had failed to move from his chair. "The soldier then said he had put Mr O'Hagan in an arm lock which he demonstrated before us on our chairman. For reasons that the demonstration made clear, the lock had been successful in making Mr O'Hagan leave the sitting position..." Does an ombudsman qualify for danger money?

Beach-head

LIKE LADY FLEMING, George Pityas, ex-mayor of Athens and enemy of the colonels, was recently deprived of his Greek nationality. Unlike Lady Fleming,

Pityas, who publishes the magazine "National Unity" from his London exile, is planning to return clandestinely to Greece.

"It shouldn't be too difficult," he says. "Greece has 8,000 miles of coastline." Pityas wants to study the political situation, encourage the democratic Greeks, and slip out again a month or two later.

The junta has censored his magazine out of existence in Greece. Five hundred copies sent from England by registered post have been neither delivered nor returned. And the regime "is waged a propaganda campaign against him, accusing Pityas of financing arms for resistance ('I am against violence') and of earning money from currency translations ('I work as an insurance man and am willing to publish full details of my income and income tax here'). His replies have been censored, too. The only thing is to go.

Dying fall

THE AMERICAN way of death has become so expensive that Californian funeral directors have now devised a budget-cutting economy special. For only \$25, you can have your ashes or those of your loved ones scattered at sea from a light plane at 15,000 feet.

In return, you receive a certificate stating the date and time at which the remains were committed to the elements of the eternal seven seas.

Plus free

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Steam age saga

BY JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

IT IS NOW 128 years since the Great Britain was launched. Designed by Brunel and William Paterson, a Bristol shipwright, the ship was the overture to Britain's supremacy in merchant ships. Made of iron and driven by propeller she marked the end of the dominance of American wooden clippers. Now the ship is back in the Bristol dock originally built for her construction. But her future is uncertain because Bristol corporation will not allocate money for restoration, and will not guarantee that the ship can stay in the dock where she was made.



The Great Britain at Durdham — from a painting by the Science Museum

THIS PAINTING records the grounding of the Great Britain on the coast of Co Down in thick weather on September 22, 1846. Captain James Hosken said after the grounding of the Great Britain: "I take the whole blame, if there be any, to myself for it is I alone who had anything to do with the navigation of the ship."

He preferred to go to America round the north of Ireland because the distance was shorter, the tides more favourable, the route less congested. Through "very thick" weather he spotted a revolving light and assumed it to be on the Cal of Man. It was actually the light on St John's point on the eastern extremity of Durdham Bay, and continuing to steer NW by N made the grounding inevitable. Capt Hosken said the St John's light was not marked on his new chart.

But Mr J. P. Younghusband, a Liverpool underwriter, found on his exactly similar chart "the light on St

John's point is correctly and particularly laid down... I hope the chart used on board the Great Britain will be sent to Liverpool." If it was the discrepancy is not resolved in any records. Capt Hosken went into voluntary exile as harbour master, postmaster, and chief magistrate on the newly acquired island of Labuan, near Borneo.

The incident bankrupted the Great Western Steamship Company but proved the safety of iron ships — no lives were lost. Getting the vessel off again was difficult and took almost a year. Brunel was inundated with ideas from Victorian do-it-yourself buffs for refloating the ship. He rejected them, but the owners hired a couple of neurotic Scots salvage experts, Bremner father and son, who festooned the Great Britain with self-acting gimmicks. The Scots upset the English craftsmen, and the Irish — this was mid-famine — hoped the job would go on forever. The management of this

volatile mixture was left to Captain Christopher Claxton, former managing director of the GWSSCo. His tact and Christian forbearance are an example to many modern managements, and make him a minor Victorian hero. It is no surprise that his descendant is now Bishop of Blackburn.

July 1847 arrived and there were only two original crew members left and Captain Claxton feared the Bristol carpenters would strike or would have to be sacked for "insolence to Mr Bremner." Bremner himself is reported "almost worn out with anxiety... his estimate (£460 0s 10d)... will be quadrupled and I see it wears him as much as the carpenters and the labourers annoy him." The work went ahead somehow. Screw jacks were applied at the bow of the Great Britain working on her anchor holes. Amidships at low tide rows of levers stuck out like oars from a Roman galley; these were ful-

crumed on deep-sunk piles to purchase on the ship's bottom through heavy weights — a sand filled lifeboat on one side — placed on the lever ends.

Brunel was not impressed: "I do and have all along," he wrote on July 7, "felt very anxious about old Bremner's proceedings. The Great Britain is bigger than anything he has had to deal with, and I fear that until he has positively felt the weight, his mind is not one capable of feeling by figures. All that you describe of his levers appears to me at this distance childish. Like driving in a tenpenny nail with spun yarn. I shall rely most upon you getting the vessel light."

Making the Great Britain watertight was the solution Captain Claxton had most faith in. He wrote of John Crew, the foreman boilermaker: "Nothing can be conceived more trying than the way he has been obliged to manage. His head, and the head of his helpers, on one side,

down close to the water, the sides of their faces sometimes in it, as they lay on their sides they can each use only one arm and with that they grope for holes or slits under water and through the sand, judge the dimensions, prepare a plate for the next tide with a long bolt in the middle with nuts and screws slip... it through, then heave it up. Of course, the failures are frequent and the draw upon the health greatly for the stuff at the bottom is most foul. But he perseveres and in most cases his determination and indomitable courage is repaid by success. I do not permit the Bremners in the slightest degree to interfere with him, or trouble him."

Men were employed to dig a gully from the vessel's stern out to deep water. Captain Claxton found that just under the ship's stern the channel got no deeper in spite of the many men working — investigation showed it to be "solid rock which prevented her moving more

than five feet on the last trial... which the Irish looked to as a certain means of preventing the repeal of a union by which they had so greatly profited."

This last hurdle as quickly cleared as it had suddenly appeared. Captain Claxton was able to write on August 27, "Huzza, huzza — you know what that means." With the help of 20 coastguard men manning the pumps the Great Britain had floated out on a 15ft 8in tide. "She rose easily, therefore, over the rock... but... was clear of it by only five inches which shows how near a squeak we had."

In all, the lifting efforts raised the Great Britain 8ft 7in, credit for which Captain Claxton distributed to Brunel for 4ft 6in, and to the Bremners' contrivances 4ft 1in.

Extracts taken from *The Saga of the SS Great Britain* by John O'Callaghan, published this week by Rupert Hart-Davis at £2.60.

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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

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Film institute projects a future

MORE beset by problems of identity than if it had been a public body, the British Film Institute (BFI) has today announced a series of proposals for its future—called by the government a policy report.

It pointed to an archive where students could dial-a-film and watch it; to one comprehensive building in London instead of the present four around Soho and Waterloo; and to increased attendance at the National Film Theatre, the South Bank. The government's utopia has no time-scale.

It might be 10 years before the Institute was housed all in one building, said the chairman of the governors, Mr. Dennis Forman, with luck it would not be the 62 years it had taken to establish the National Theatre. The first step would be the setting up

of an expert committee, probably next year.

The BFI has under its Government subsidised wing (£750,000 a year), the National Film Theatre, its archive in Buckinghamshire where only 17 per cent of its stock is available for showing, a tiny theatre in Great Russell Street, and the staff dispersed in different offices. This situation—an historical accident—has made it a sitting target for critics, and made the going easier for those who challenge its whole role as a broadly educative body responsible for collating old films and promoting the cinema as a popular art.

A year ago general criticisms exploded into allegations of complacency, the resignation of many staff members, and a call by two directors, Mr. Karel Reisz and Mr. Lindsay Anderson, for an outside inquiry. The governors rejected these demands and

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Reisz resigned.

The argument has simmered on. There are those who cherish the BFI as the instigator of such successful PR delights as the John Player lectures in which Mr. David Niven is likely to rattle engagingly on about how he once (or perhaps twice) got tight with Mr. Errol Flynn. There are also those who see the BFI as a sort of street commune of the film world, which should form a nationalised film production and exhibition organisation and single-handedly demolish Western capitalism.

The policy statement is a definite intention, and now the political militants have been given the brush-off. A conflict of views is a good thing, say the governors, but the institute must not be "detached" into the "belle" that it has a duty to form a "film culture" of its own.

"This would seem to carry overtones of the totalitarian approach." Radical opinions must be heard and conventional views must not be defended as Holy Writ. Mr. Forman said the Institute was not prepared to be a stalking horse for nationalisation.

What, then, is the Institute prepared to do? For a start, a patron of supported cinemas which adopt the BFI's screening policies. There are now over 40 of these. The theatres not directly operated by the institute are "less costly." Accordingly, the policy will be that financial and administrative responsibilities are to be gradually assumed by local organisers. The practicability of film theatres associated with universities and municipal authorities will be examined.

More priority will be given to serving private viewers. A pilot scheme for viewing at the library in Buckingham-

shire and in London is in progress. Facilities for viewing will be extended. There will also be renewed pressure for a system whereby a copy of all or most films made is available to the BFI.

There may also be a change of emphasis in the sort of film production the BFI finances. Grants to untried film makers will continue, but the board will recognise that some professionals may have talents beyond those they have had the opportunity to deploy. The safe professionals will not be entirely pushed out.

"This is a policy document not a public relations document or a defence," said Mr. Forman. "This is the Queen's Speech, not an election manifesto." It will be interesting to see how many cases of *lese majesté* there are in the next 12 months.

Dennis Barker

Dispute over rights to new Russian novel

The London book publishers Bodley Head had been party to an illegal act by acquiring the English rights to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest novel "August Fourteen," it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr. G. W. Cheyne, counsel for Mr. Alex Flegon. Bodley Head, which has agreed not to publish its English translation of the book until August, is seeking to stop Mr. Flegon—trading as Flegon Press—issuing his own translation next month.

Bodley Head alleges that Mr. Flegon has also offered serial rights to the "Observer" and the paperback rights to Penguin Books, to which Bodley Head had already agreed to sell its rights. Mr. Flegon said its rights would be "gravely depreciated" if Mr. Flegon were allowed to publish. Mr. Cheyne said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn, as a Soviet citizen, could not authorise the publication of his work abroad or export the text except through the appropriate Soviet trade monopoly.

He said Mr. Flegon challenged Bodley Head's claim to have

Mother—child housing appeal

By our own Reporter

An appeal for more permanent housing for fatherless families was made yesterday by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

The council is appealing to local authorities to treat unmarried mothers "as a normal part of their responsibility," and to allocate houses in areas near to work and to day-care facilities.

"We are opposed to any housing schemes, however well intentioned, that will lead to permanent segregation. It is not in the interests of mothers or their children to be isolated in special groups, even though some mothers need temporary provision until they can be integrated into the community," the council says in its annual report.

The major responsibility, the report says, must be assumed by local authorities. Finding accommodation in the private sector is a "desperate situation."

The hostility of private landlords to families with children is exacerbated in the case of unmarried mothers by social attitudes towards them and by fear that they will prove a bad rent risk. There is, however, no proof that they are likely to be "unsatisfactory tenants." The report notes that nearly a third of all requests to the council for help came from mothers wanting somewhere to live.

The problem is too great to be solved by voluntary housing associations—"most of the housing associations with which we are in touch have been forced to close their lists for periods up to several years ahead."

Half Catholics in survey using birth control

By our own Reporter

A Government survey on family planning published today reveals that 47 per cent of Roman Catholics interviewed were using birth control aids. Where both husband and wife are Catholic nearly a quarter of the men use sheaths while 12 per cent of the wives take the pill.

When the wife is Catholic and the husband is a member of another denomination the percentage taking the pill rises to 21.

In all, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys interviewed a cross-section of 6,306 married women under 45 with the aim of assessing the number of children they were likely to have. This also involved questioning them about contraception.

The survey finds that the sheath is the most common birth

control method, used by 42 per cent of all men. Its use remains almost constant regardless of the age of the couple concerned and there is little difference in its popularity with "manual," "skilled manual" groups. Only among "other manual" workers does its use drop to 24 per cent.

The pill, however, is used almost equally by all social classes, by an average of 17 per cent of the women interviewed with the highest proportion of takers—19 per cent—being wives of unskilled manual workers.

Use of the pill, however, is much more popular among younger married women. Twenty-four per cent of those married in 1965 or later use it,

as do 23 per cent of those married in the first half of the sixties, dropping to 18 per cent for those married between 1955 and 1960.

Use of the withdrawal method increases rapidly down the social scale and with those who left school at 15. The survey found that it is used comparatively rarely where the husband and wife completed their education at 16 or later. Withdrawal was the main contraceptive method used by 44 per cent of manual workers.

Proportionately more women with husbands in manual occupations thought the responsibility for family planning should be the husband's (41 per cent) compared with those in non-manual employment (31 per cent).

"Family Intentions" (Stationery Office £1.70).

Police 'unsuitable'

Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist Party, wants Welsh speaking policemen to stop acting as interpreters in courts.

It claims that "inadequate performances" by officers not trained for interpretation duty are leaving them open to ridicule.

In a letter yesterday to the Police Federation, Mr. Keith Bush, of Plaid Cymru's London branch, wrote: "It is our opinion that this practice is proving detrimental, not only

to the interests of defendants in such cases, but also to the interests of the officers concerned."

The letter also claimed that policemen were being told to do interpreting because the usual translators had refused on grounds of conscience. This was likely to bring the police into disrepute.

A Police Federation spokesman said later that it would refer Plaid Cymru's views to the Home Office.



rare collection of Chinese jade and ceramics was sold for more than £131,000 at Sotheby's in London yesterday. Highlight of the sale was a pair of Tang dynasty pottery figures (above) which were bought for £2,250 by the New York dealer, Mr. J. T. Tai. Among other items, part of a "Tobacco Leaf" vase realised £6,200 (Chien Lung) and a pair of match green jade buffaloes sold for £6,000. At another sale at Phillips's, in London, the childhood autobiography of Kate Greenaway, the Victorian illustrator, written in pencil in an exercise book was sold for £2,800.

Licensee 'can reduce problems of drink'

PUBLIC-HOUSE and its licensee have a major part to play in reducing drink problems, according to a report published today. "Alcohol and the Family," the report issued by the Alcohol Council, says:

"The public-house must occupy a key position to assist in the reduction of drunkenness and the repercussions of excessive consumption. The good it can do depends on atmosphere and that, in turn, is the result of amenity and the backed and directed

by intelligent and responsible management."

The landlord, the report says, is a shrewd judge of the effect various drinks can have on individuals among his regulars. One of its co-authors, Mr. E. F. Williams, says in an addendum that the pub is not an ideal recuperative refuge for the father of a growing family, but for many there is no substitute. H. D. Chalkin, says the danger of using licensed premises to get away from the household atmosphere lies in the tendency to drift into a routine of excessive consumption.

'Hip flask loophole' a crime

Motorists who avoid the breathalyser by taking a swig of whisky before the test can be given may be charged with obstructing the police.

Avoiding the law by taking a drink after ceasing to drive, and making it impossible to get accurate alcohol readings became known as the "hip flask loophole" after a legal decision on the point. Mr. Justice Bridge said in the High Court yesterday:

"In my judgment, the action of a motorist in drinking whisky with the object of frustrating the carrying out of the provisions of the Road Safety Act is clearly a wilful obstruction of the police in the execution of their duty."

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed a police appeal against the quashing of a driver's conviction of obstructing a police officer. The driver, Mr. Alan Alexander Dibble, of Broadmeade Road, Folkestone, was found guilty by magistrates, but on appeal to the Folkestone quarter sessions on April 5, the deputy recorder held that he had no case to answer.

The Divisional Court sent the case back to sessions for the hearing of Mr. Dibble's appeal to be continued.

The day the rains came down on the Tyne

ONLY for those living on the banks of the Tyne when the day of his reign was less lethal to life than now. Life near the river could not have a special aroma (at its best) which comes from every bridge across the river receiving gallons of sewage every day of the year.

Years ago today the banks of the Tyne were a lush green carpet of life. The river was a long and narrow channel, and every bridge across the river was a landmark.

Floods followed in Northumbria throughout the day and in the night. Sunday, November 17, 1771, was the day when the Tyne Valley was estimated by eye to be at least 8 to 10 feet above the level of the river.

Water, too, heavy with mud, was a devastating force. Four and several hundred feet also burst its way down the river and, damaged the bridge at Darlington.

Temporary accounts of the Tyne floods as told in living memory fairly no other floods in the Tyne Valley have done so much to damage the banks and covered such a large area of the river before or since.

According to an account in the "Northumbrian Journal," the rain in

Newcastle itself had not been "immoderate." "We had on Sunday morning last about three o'clock the greatest flood ever remembered by the oldest of our inhabitants," the writer continued. "The Close, the Sandhill, and Quay-side were deeply overflowed inasmuch that several merchants and publicans are thereby become pitiable sufferers."

"But what completed public calamity was the demolition of the Tyne Bridge, which after having stood the brunt of ages yielded to the force and impetuosity of this flood."

Only link

Many of those who died in the floods lived on this thirteenth-century stone bridge, which was the only direct link between Newcastle and Gateshead. Like old London Bridge, the old Tyne Bridge was a narrow street across the water, enclosed by shops and houses.

The inhabitant of the bridge, a shoemaker named Weatherly, spent six hours marooned on a small slab of the bridge before being rescued from the flood which rushed on either side of him and his family. The water swept away three of the 12 arches, and seven shops and houses. Within a fortnight almost an entire third of the bridge at the Gateshead end, which was owned and administered by the Bishopric of Durham, had collapsed.

According to a contemporary account "the whole

stocks of the following tradespeople upon the bridge, viz: Mr. Patten, mercer and draper; Mr. Hill, milliner; Mr. Hasswell, milliner and mercer; Ann Tinkler, dealer in stuffs and checks; Mr. Byerly, hardwareman; Edward Wilson and John Sharp, shoemakers; Mr. Walton, fish merchant; and Mr. James, cheesemonger, are entirely sunk."

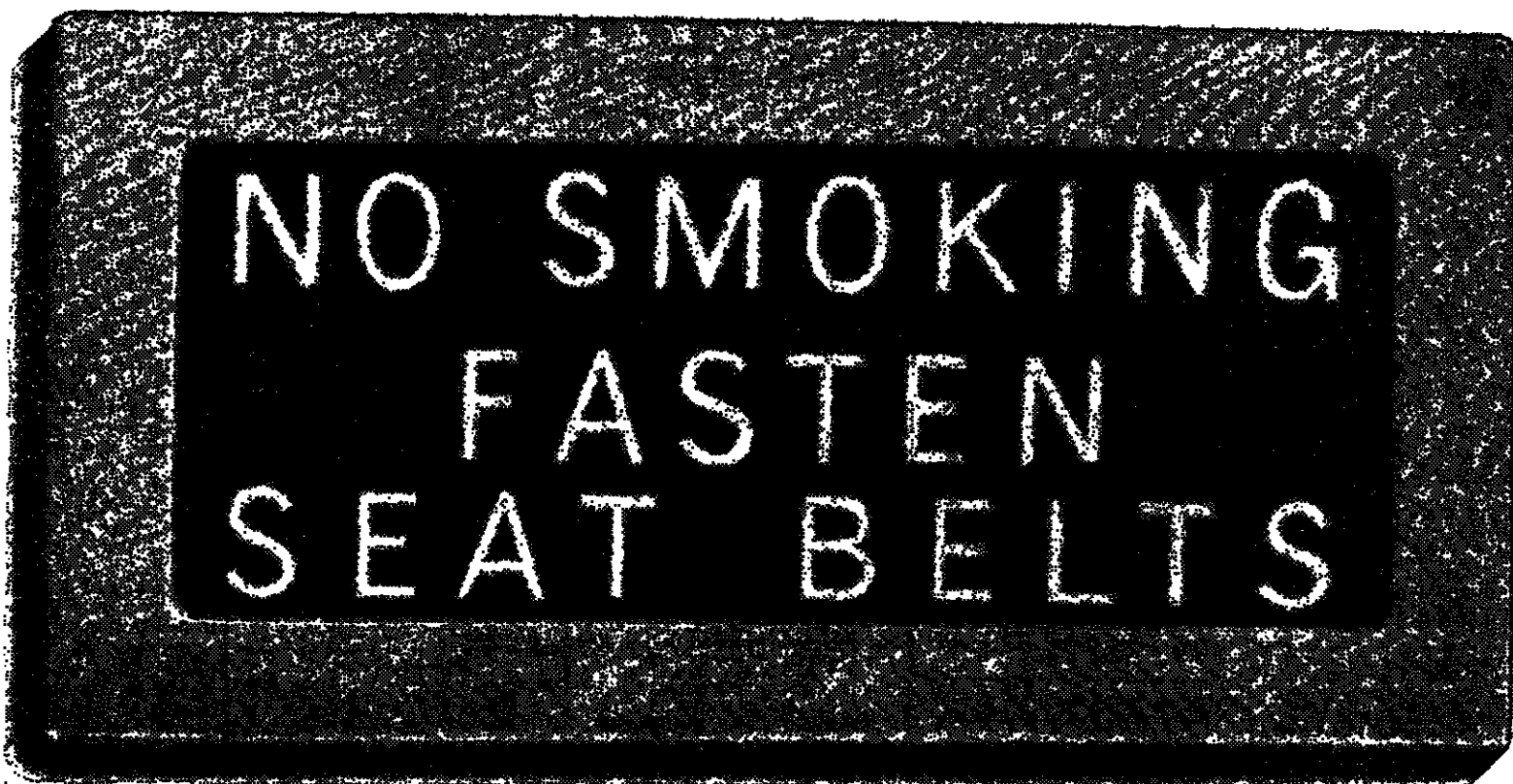
The house of Mr. Patten, draper, was found a few days after the flood floating, with his cat and dog inside, in Jarow Slake, a large expanse of water which had taken the brunt of the floodwater below Newcastle and Gateshead and saved North and South Shields from any floods at all.

A month after the disaster the Mayor of Newcastle opened a fund for the relief of the flood victims and at the same time took steps to prevent profiteering by coal merchants who claimed that their stocks had been damaged by the flood. By March, 1772, more than £4,000 had been raised for distribution to those living in Newcastle or Gateshead who had suffered loss of property.

A ferry was set up to replace the bridge and a temporary bridge was also constructed but it was not until 1775 that a new Tyne Bridge replacing the old one was opened.

This bridge was itself replaced by the Swing Bridge 101 years later at a cost of £233,000, nearly 10 times the cost of the bridge it replaced.

Rosalind Morris



Funny how nobody argues.

During 1970 only nine British registered aircraft working on scheduled passenger flights were involved in accidents.

Most of them comparatively minor. Nobody was killed.

Thank goodness. And only five people were injured.

It's also estimated that there were at least 1½ million accidents on British roads in the same period.

And they weren't all minor.

According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents 7,501 were killed: goodness knows how many were injured.

Perhaps it's fear. Perhaps it's

conditioning. Perhaps it's simply because we're asked to. But the fact remains, we willingly protect ourselves in an aircraft, yet many of us remain unwilling to do so in a car. In spite of the facts.

Which is far from funny.

After all, we're obliged by law to fit seat belts to all cars made since 1965.

Surely we don't need another law, obliging us to fit the seat belts round our bodies.

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Conduct code for computer industry

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent
 The British Computer Society yesterday issued a draft code of ethics for computing, which said was a guide for people involved in the industry. Dealing with the standards of professional behaviour and discipline in computing, the code covers business organisation, contract procedures, computer control, development of computer systems and other aspects of the business.
 It was described as an "educational exercise" and as a "code of conduct" for the industry. The code is intended to be a guide for the industry, but it is not intended to be a code of law. It is intended to be a code of conduct, and it is intended to be a code of ethics. It is intended to be a code of conduct, and it is intended to be a code of ethics. It is intended to be a code of conduct, and it is intended to be a code of ethics.

Group of 10 to meet on November 30

BY ANTHONY HARRIS
 The postponed meeting of the Finance Ministers of the Group of 10 will be held in Rome on November 30, just eight days behind schedule, it was announced by the Bank of Italy last night.
 This rather short breathing-space suggests that the delay has been caused by sheer technical indigestion rather than by the need to discuss some major new initiative to resolve the monetary crisis.
 The timing certainly appears to rule out both a Franco-German summit ahead of the meeting—the summit may now, it is thought, be abandoned—or a parallel discussion of financial and defence issues. There is a top NATO meeting in Brussels a week after the new date.
 Assessment of the US bargaining position may be made much clearer by a major speech to be delivered today. Latest "inside" reports from Washington say that the Treasury Secretary intends to preserve a tough stance and much bargaining freedom, but this does not rule out a public statement to match the long-standing private assurance from US officials that the price of gold will not be allowed to become a breakdown issue.
 Meanwhile, the announcement of a \$12,100 million deficit on the US balance of payments in the third quarter gives timely support to continuing US demands for a large correction to her balance of payments.
 More than \$9 billion represents speculation against the dollar, the bulk of it before the August 15 measures, but a still substantial sum due to "dirty floating" since dollar convertibility was suspended.
 The Japanese Central Bank in particular has bought large sums in dollars during the floating period.
 Meanwhile, the shape of an eventual settlement is becoming steadily clearer. The European countries seem ready to settle for a 10 per cent average devaluation of the dollar: the

'World is slumping'

CARLOS DESA, chairman of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), gave a warning yesterday of a worldwide trade recession. Mr Desa told the GATT conference in Geneva that the volume of world trade had shown a slowing in its growth rate recently. He added that the rising value was due mainly to higher prices.
 "This trend could become even more pronounced in the years to come unless offsetting changes can be instituted in present economic and commercial policies," Mr Desa told the opening session of the two-week conference.
 He did not make any specific reference to President Nixon's trade measures or to the recent import surpluses imposed by Denmark, but added: "Daily, the climate prevailing in international trade matters is tending to deteriorate, and although from all quarters we receive warnings that the prevailing tendency toward confrontation will lead inevitably to a recession, the signs of which are already becoming apparent, those warnings have so far been to no avail."
 Mr Desa said GATT's basic principle of full reciprocity of trade concessions among participating countries no longer responded to the need for economic development of less advanced countries. "If the present confrontation continues, a return to protectionist policies which had seemed outdated would appear to be inevitable, with serious damage to the economies of all GATT member countries," he said.

Two tiers for Corporation Tax rejected

The Commons Select Committee on Corporation Tax has come out against the Inland Revenue's preference for a simplified two-rate system with a lower rate on distributed profits than on retained profits.
 Instead, it has plumped for an "imputation" system, where all profits, distributed or not, are charged to Corporation Tax at the same rate. But part of the Corporation Tax on the distributed profits would be credited against the shareholders' liability to income tax.
 The committee were quite obviously influenced by developments in company taxation in Europe. Equally Britain's position as an international trader and investor has influenced its decision.
 The committee feels that the imputation system was preferable to the two-rate system as a basis for the renegotiation of double taxation agreements—which will be necessary whatever system is finally adopted.
 The extent of the potential loss across foreign exchanges which adoption of either system would involve was a matter of controversy, varying between £30-£80 million and £25-£40 million. However, both Mr John Chowen, a taxation expert, and the Inland Revenue agreed that the imputation system would be more favourable to the UK balance of payments.
 British investment abroad is much more substantial than foreign investment in the UK, but it does not follow that measures beneficial to British investors abroad would be correspondingly detrimental and discouraging to foreign investment in the UK.
 "The evidence that your committee received indicated that the loss to the US investor, Sir Henry was speaking at a would not be expected to have more than the most marginal reference to launch the report.

Carlton to bid for Oldham

Carlton Industries has confirmed it will press ahead with a counter bid for Oldham International—and has already started buying Oldham shares in the market.
 Although terms of the offer have yet to be finalised, Carlton says they will be above those of the agreed offer from Chloride Electrical Storage. Certain information which Carlton sought from Oldham has been received and once this has been studied by Carlton and its advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg, the offer will be dispatched.
 Disclosure today
 Carlton will not announce the number of Oldham shares bought yesterday until noon today: it is understood, however, that only a small number of shares were bought, when the price jumped to 55p against the 51p offer from Chloride.
 As it already had 25 per cent of Oldham before yesterday's purchases, Carlton is in a strong position. While the Oldham board has 30 per cent of the capital, Carlton is the biggest individual shareholder: without raising its offer, Chloride is currently prevented from buying in the market.

Tremletts bids for Melbray

Tremletts, the specialist engineering group backed by Slater Walker, yesterday made a £15 million bid for Melbray, an industrial holding company with interests in food retailing and manufacturing, engineering and packaging.
 Last year Melbray's profit crashed from £538,000 to a loss of £376,000. Accounts were heavily qualified by the auditors. As a result, the shares have been depressed for some time.
 Tremletts is offering one of its own shares and 75p worth of partly convertible loan stock to every seven Melbray shares. With the Tremletts shares closing yesterday at 151p, the offer is worth 32p for each Melbray share.
 In after hours dealing yesterday Melbray shares rose by 7p to 32p, possibly an indication that the market does not believe that Melbray will have strong defence arguments.
 An important reason for the low rating of the Melbray shares is that last year's accounts were heavily qualified by the auditors. The group's auditors have stated that, because of the qualification of the accounts of two subsidiaries, they were unable to "state whether or not the consolidated accounts give a true and fair view of the Melbray group, a true and fair view

CITY COMMENT

LOUD BANKS
 The year includes the very good BP figures for August and September. They may have tailed off slightly now, but nevertheless the chances are that this year will be at a higher level than last year.
 The benefit of that and probably of further cuts in interest rates, will appear in this year's profits.
 What clouds the future, besides of course the next credit squeeze, is the working of the new credit control arrangements. The 10 per cent reserve assets that finance houses have to hold will not be a major obstacle; in practice it will mean a reduction in the return on assets which can be compensated easily enough by an increase in capital.
 Much more fundamental is the competition from the clearing banks. The warlike noises that have recently come from Barclays, the one clearer with hardly any HP business of its own, do not augur well for the long term.
 Most of the large HP companies, except UDT, which Barclays have only 28 per cent, are controlled by banks and one solution would be to integrate them into the existing business. On their own they could face

difficult times once the banks are organised for competition and credit gets tighter.
 Meanwhile next year's profits will probably justify the current high ratings. The one problem for investors is when to get off. In the case of Lloyds and Scottish, the shares at 119p are on a pe ratio of 21 and look high except perhaps as a short term speculation.
CORPORATION TAX
Welcome support
 THE SELECT Committee's support for an imputation system of company tax from 1973 will be widely welcomed—except by the Inland Revenue. The system was preferred in most of the evidence given to the committee.
 Shareholders in companies with a substantial proportion of their earnings arising abroad like Shell and Lonrho, may stand to gain from the system, but this depends on whether the Government chooses to adapt the original proposals set out in its Green Paper.
 At present relief for taxes paid overseas is only allowed up to the current rate of UK Corporation Tax. And a similar situation will prevail under the new system if it is not amended. This means that shareholders who have to bear the cost of overseas taxes in so far as they exceed UK corporate taxes will be disadvantaged.
 Under the pre-1965 system relief for overseas tax was allowed against both the tax on company profits and the tax on individuals' dividends.
 Unless the Government amends its imputation plans, shareholders in a company with all its income arising overseas where tax rates exceed UK company rates will suffer higher effective rates of tax than their fellow shareholders in domestic companies.
 The Select Committee has avoided taking sides on this issue. But it considers the imputation system is capable of amendment to overcome the disadvantages facing shareholders in companies like Shell, if the Government is prepared to do so.
 However, the Inland Revenue claims it will cost £100 million in lost revenue to amend the scheme.
 Nevertheless, the committee has recommended a change to the original plan which will favour companies with overseas interests.
 It has suggested that all companies should be free to pay dividends within their own groups without deduction of tax. This is the law under the present system, but the imputation scheme originally made tax deduction compulsory.

conditions and the outlook, and there are plenty of encouraging pointers for shareholders.
 For a start internal industrial disputes within the newspapers cost the group £500,000 in profit, and while the situation in the newspaper world remains uneasy, all seems reasonably quiet for the moment around at Beaverbrook.
 In addition to its own industrial squabbles the group also suffered from the six-week postal strike, although in this case to an unquantifiable degree. Still the two items between them can be seen to have accounted for the bulk of the £785,000 profits shortfall.
 The ready-enough acceptance of the public, and advertisers, to industry-wide price rises—Beaverbrook's gross income last year was in fact hit by nearly £2 million—shows that recovery, and more, is there if the industry can get its cost equations, and its industrial relations, right.
 Meanwhile Beaverbrook shares offer a somewhat forward-looking price earnings ratio of 32.4, and a more realistic dividend yield of 4.8 per cent.
 Neither can be viewed as exciting to the investor, and it is only the property development potential that acts as a backdrop to the share price.

Libya hits at Esso

The Libyan Government seized a portion in settlement of its claim, and released the rest.
 Esso banking facilities have returned to normal, and the official declined to state the amount of total funds blocked or the amount subsequently released to Esso.
 Esso will insist on full restitution of the seized funds, since the company feared that such seizures would set a dangerous precedent.
 The problem of the de facto devaluation of the dollar is to be discussed in Vienna next week between representatives of the oil companies and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Companies (OPEC). The two sides have already held talks in Teheran.

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SMITHS INDUSTRIES 1971

Results for the year ended 31 July 1971:

	1970	1971	%
Turnover	£72,950,000	£84,550,000	+16%
Trading Profit before interest payable	£5,231,000	£6,838,000	+31%
Profit before Tax	£4,162,000	£5,431,000	+30%
Profit after Tax	£2,377,000	£3,182,000	+34%

Details are contained in the Report and Accounts for 1971, copies of which may be obtained from The Secretary—

SMITHS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
 CRICKLEWOOD LONDON NW2 6JN

MANUFACTURERS OF VEHICLE, AVIONICS, MARINE, MEDICAL, BUILDING, AIR HEATING & HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT; CLOCKS, WATCHES, CAR RADIO, CERAMICS INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS; WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS OF MOTOR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

BEAVERBROOK
Running story
 IN ITS inimitable way the market has already got wind of Beaverbrook's Newsworld troubles and over the past week the shares had dropped no less than 12p to 70p.
 Yesterday the group announced a fall in pre-tax profit from £1.65 million to \$864,000. This, it is true, is far cry from the suggestions a year ago that profits should trend higher, but not so bad as the reports that were circulating of a fall to \$400,000 in pre-tax level. So the shares recovered 3p to 73p.
 Moreover the maintenance of the dividend at 14 per cent or 3.5p a share, in spite of earnings of only 2.25p a share (against 3.25p a share) suggests that the management is confident enough of a sharp upturn in trading experience this time around.
 The preliminary report says the dividend decision was taken on the basis of current trading

Lords of the rings

GENTLEMEN'S clubs have always recognised the existence of women in a serving capacity. The Stock Exchange is no exception: it may have written to prevent women entering as members but it yesterday agreed to allow them across the sacred floor as "telephone operators, computer clerks, etc."
 When the new Stock Exchange opens early in 1973, there will be no pillars around which jobbers have traditionally pitched their stands. Instead there will be rings of seats inside which the jobbers' clerks and telephone operators will work.
 Two jobbing firms have asked the council if they could have women staff there. The council has agreed, although the trading floor of the Exchange has always been a male preserve. A small step for women, but a great leap for man.

● IGNORING Wall Street's present weakness and the Coventry toolroom situation the stock market staged a major recovery yesterday and the FT All-Share Index closed 2.39 up at 176.24.

NEW DAY HOLDINGS LTD

Comparative Consolidated Results for Year Ended 30th June 1971 and Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

	1970-71	1969-70
Trading Profit	914,578	989,437
Interest, depreciation, etc.	548,649	460,720
Selective Employment Tax	112,338	114,469
Taxation	62,226	184,790
Profit after tax	191,365	233,453
Preference dividend	30,000	30,000
Ordinary dividend	149,940	149,940
To reserves	11,425	53,518

The expectation of an improved profit for the full year indicated in the interim statement was not realised as the severity of the last few months of the credit squeeze made only a small increase to the half-year profits possible. The considerable improvement in trade since the end of the financial year has, however, enabled your directors to feel justified in recommending a final dividend of 10.5% making an unchanged total for the year of 21.7%.

The Radio/TV and Hardware divisions each had a record year, the brunt of the difficulties experienced before the introduction of re-inflationary measures in July being felt by the Furniture division. A higher level of demand is now being experienced which, with the progressive streamlining of the Group's activities since the end of the financial year, has, however, enabled your directors to feel justified in recommending a final dividend of 10.5% making an unchanged total for the year of 21.7%.

As far as is known the close company provisions of the Finance Act 1965 do not apply to this Company.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Hilton House, Lord Street, Stockport, Cheshire, on Friday the 10th December 1971 at 12 noon.

CENTROVINCIAL ESTATES

The comparative figures given below are extracted from a ten year schedule included in the Annual Report and show the progress of the Group over the last five years.

Year to 25th March	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Properties	12,465	14,149	16,185	20,486	26,870
Net Assets	4,671	4,743	4,978	7,794	9,443
Net Rental Income	559	617	780	876	1,137
Group Profit before Tax and Development Interest	399	437	478	481	663
Taxation	168	158	188	185	227
Earnings per Share (Before Development Interest)	2.29%	2.18%	2.23%	2.36%	3.49%

*Excluding European losses.

The Annual General Meeting of Centrovincial Estates Limited was held on November 16th in London. Copies of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, Malrose House, Saville Row, London, W1X 2BS.

Shell in £47M tanker order

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Shell International Marine yesterday announced that it had placed a £47 million order for nine tankers with a Norwegian firm. The order, which was placed to yards in the UK, Europe and Japan before placing the order, Haugesund Mekanismes Verkted.

The order, for nine 32,000-ton vessels, is separate from the £500 million Shell has allocated for buying supertankers for long haul crude oil carrying.

The first of the 32,000 tonners — to be delivered in spring 1974 — will carry petroleum products from Shell's Sola refinery in Norway along the coast and in Scandinavia generally. The other eight to be delivered between 1974 and 1976, will operate on Shell Marine's international routes.

Last month reports were circulating that Shell was involved in negotiations which could lead to the ordering of five giant 500,000 ton tankers, the biggest in the world, from a French shipbuilding group.

The company denied that it had plans for ships of this size — although the announcement of a very large tanker order is still expected.

Shell has already placed orders worth £75 million with Harland and Wolff in Belfast for four tankers of 313,000 deadweight tons.

Trident TV set for big gains

The first annual meeting of Trident Television, the Yorkshire-Tees amalgamation, was a buoyant affair. Sir Richard Graham, the chairman, told shareholders that as a result of the continued improvement in advertising revenue, profit at the end of the first five months of the current year is well ahead of budget.

Sir Richard expected that the group would maintain its present position through the rest of the year. Meanwhile, the improved trading results to date and the absence of exceptional tax charges suggests that last year's post-tax figure will be beaten by a substantial margin.

Lister and Co fulfils hopes of a recovery

Hopes of a recovery by Lister and Co., the textile manufacturer, are fulfilled and with a final of 8 per cent, the total dividend from 1970-1 is being held at 14 per cent.

Group trading profit has leaped from £1,390,000 to £1,738,000 and after all charges including £244,000 (£255,000) for depreciation, a pre-tax profit of £1,007,000 compares with £804,000, including surplus of £45,000 (£100,000) on the sale of fixed assets. Equity earnings of 16 per cent, however, provide only thin cover for the dividend.

No provision has been made in the figures for claims under consequential loss insurance policies. In advance of the full accounts, the directors report that the improvement in the results reflects in a reduced efficiency both in manufacture and administration.

They also disclose that exports increased last year from £2,737,944 to £4,487,922, thus exceeding the previous record.

Expansion aid for Capital & Counties

Capital and Counties Property is being provided with more resources for expansion. Standard Life Assurance will advance £200 million over a period of five years for the financing of new developments. The terms of the agreement, which cover the normal sale and lease-back arrangements, include provisions under which the Standard Life will acquire the land and grant leases for an 80 per cent to Capital and Counties at a basic return of 6 per cent together with a share of the profit arising from each development.

G. Brady keeps to upward path

G. Brady, the Manchester shutter, door, grille and lift maker, which has increased first half earnings, carried on the good work in the second half. From record results for the whole of 1970-71, the group is paying a final dividend of 17 per cent, making a total of 27 per cent, against 25.78 per cent.

Profit before tax has moved up from £600,714 to £658,947 and after providing £236,179 (£243,221) for tax, a net profit of £422,768 compares with £367,493.

Land Securities holds interim

The interim dividend of Land Securities Investment Trust is being held at 3 per cent and the board expects to recommend a final at a rate which will provide for a small increase in the total for 1971 over the 8.75 per cent paid last time. Pre-tax income from proper-

ties and investments leaped from £2.7 million to £3.6 million in the six months to end September. After tax of £2.5 million (£1.8 million) and an unchanged transfer of £1.1 million from capital reserve relating to development properties, the net income available for dividends works out at £3.6 million, compared with £2.9 million.

The directors expect that the results for the remainder of the year will not materially differ from those for the first six months.

Double hat-trick for Brunning?

Brunning Group, the advertising concern, is raising its interim dividend by 10 per cent to 8 pence, a 14 per cent increase to some £5.8 million in sales has caused the first half pre-tax profit to rocket by about 45 per cent to £220,000. This is after fully allowing for £25,000 in possible bad debts by subsidiaries of Lines Brothers.

There is some indication that the debt will ultimately be recovered. Meantime, the board's forecast of a profit of "over £400,000" for 1971-72 "still operates". In fact, it looks as though the group will improve its performance for the sixth year in succession.

Growth strains Staffordshire

Staffordshire Potteries (Holdings), which has already announced pushed its pre-tax profit up from £175,604 to £280,691 in 1970-71, has its profits in 1971-72, according to the chairman, tells shareholders so rapidly that it has been found necessary to over-estimate the interim dividend. The interim dividend of 10 pence, announced last night, is the first in a series of increases in an effort to hold down costs. Meantime, growth continues in the first quarter with a 35 per cent jump in sales.

Lewston Dev. doubles earnings

Lewston Developments, now controlled by Ralli International, more than doubled its pre-tax profits from £84,000 to £190,000 for the six months ended September.

For the whole of last year profits totalled £204,000. However, the interim results do include for the first time a contribution from Minton Developments which was bought in

April from Ralli for £430,000 in cash.

As forecast the board is to pay an interim dividend for the first time since 1968 of 7½ per cent.

Sangers hopes to pay more

Sangers, the wholesale chemist, is heading for another record year and a further increase in the dividend. At 15 pence, the dividend for the first half turnover has produced a 35 per cent jump to £541,000 in the pre-tax profit.

The group is still doing well. Turnover has continued to increase since the end of the half, and the board expects the increase in profit during the current year.

CMS takes over Scot Curtis

Coordinated Marketing Services, the print, public relations and marketing group, has taken over Scot Curtis, the Coventry printers. Other print companies in the CMS group include Obelisk Press and Joseph Colliard.

Mr Anthony J. Perkinson, the managing director of CMS, has been appointed director and chief executive of Scot Curtis, while Mr Wilfred Atkinson, chairman of CMS, becomes a director of the new acquisition.

International Sec loses £1.2M

International Securities, the old rubber company which in 1969 attempted to gain control of the National Investment Group, announced last night its official figures for the year ended March, 1970.

The company incurred a loss of £1.2 million against a profit of £18,000 last time. The result was anticipated in December when the board announced that the realised loss on the sale of quoted securities for the first nine months of the year amounted to £1.13 million.

Expanded Metal forecasts 20 pc

Expanded Metal, which has already forecast a pre-tax profit of not less than £1,275,000 for 1971, also forecasts a total dividend of not less than 20 per

cent, against 16 per cent in its formal offer for Ash and Lacy.

Commenting on the bid, the chairman of Expanded Metal claims that the two companies are complementary and that the combined businesses would be more valuable together than apart. He adds that Expanded Metal sought a "friendly" exchange of information and that Ash and Lacy's directors were unwilling to consider proposals which he believes would have been advantageous to all.

Smiths Industries profit still rising

Mr Ralph Gordon-Smith, chairman of Smiths Industries, the conglomerate making, aviation instruments, building supplies and medical equipment, confidently forecasts in his annual report a further increase in profit during the current year.

Profits in 1970-71 totalled a record £5.4 million, against £4.2 million for the previous year and £4.8 million in 1968-69.

The group's balance sheet shows that its return on funds employed improved from 12.4 per cent to 14.9 per cent. At the same time bank overdrafts are down from £6.5 million to £4.5 million and net current assets increased from £18.5 million to £24.4 million.

The company, however, did benefit from a £4 million 10 per cent debenture issue. In his report, Mr Gordon-Smith announces that the group's management has been restructured into six groups.

C. E. Heath shares jump 11p

Shares of C. E. Heath, the underwriting agent and broker, jumped 11p, to 218½p yesterday on the forecast of a substantial increase in dividend payments and news that the group had understated last year's underwriting profit.

The interim dividend goes up from 12½p to 15 pence and the directors confidently forecast a final payment of 30 pence making 45 pence, against 37 pence.

At the same time trading profit, which mainly reflects the group's brokerage business, increased 16.8 per cent to £519,000 for the six months ended September.

As usual the interim figures do not reflect any contribution from underwriting commission but the group now reveals that profits from the sources were last year, understated by £149,000 and should have been £429,000.

Furthermore the board forecasts that commission receivable during the current year "will be not less than" the final figure for 1970-1971, £429,000.

Many buyers, few sellers

The London stock market staged a good recovery movement yesterday, with shares embracing nearly a section. By the close the index was up 8.3 points at 414.7.

However, stock shortages accumulated many of the big rises, and institutional purchases were not fully complete in several instances.

Although no major bull factor emerged to account for the general advance, dealers reported virtually no selling on Monday, many investors were hoping for a sustained rally on Wall Street, while Heath's call for an immediate expansion of industrial investment as a prelude to Comm Market entry, helped sentiment at the outset.

Such was the mood of the market, that the lunch-time of union backing for Coventry toolroom strike caused scarcely a ripple.

For a change, glits rather than the picture, scattered mixed changes about a prevalent after a session.

After a recent weakness stemmed from the cloudy rev from the Chemical Industry Association, chemicals, led like Glaxo, 11 up at 367½, in the vanguard of the advance.

Motorists benefited from evidence of buoyant sales buyers refused to be deterred by the shut-down threat plants from the toolroom.

Lucas gained 9p more to 351½ on continued investment demand. Firm engineering had S Hunter 4p up at 50½ follow the better-than-expected interim figures.

Rowntrees, 20p up at 14½ led foods forward and where, a new wave of developments was also unfolding, reaching 104½ on an offer price of 70p, ended wild scramble.

A rise of 8p to 59 by Old International reflected intimations counter-offer, Carlinon Industries, which 4½p lower at 107.

In spite of the 10 p drop in production drop and board shares better. Banks, insurances, and utilities had their share gains, though in the last few days, Land Securities, 3½ at 178½, closed below the on mild disappointment, the interim figures.

The number of bar totalled 12,047 compared with 11,706 on Monday, and 1 the previous Tuesday.

CLOSING PRICES

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

British Funds	Value	Change
Transatlantic	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 50c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 75c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 100c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 125c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 150c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 175c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 200c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 225c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 250c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 275c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 300c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 325c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 350c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 375c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 400c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 425c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 450c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 475c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 500c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 525c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 550c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 575c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 600c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 625c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 650c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 675c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 700c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 725c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 750c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 775c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 800c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 825c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 850c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 875c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 900c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 925c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 950c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 975c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 1000c	98 1/2	+1/2

Commonwealth Bonds	Value	Change
30c 50c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 75c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 100c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 125c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 150c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 175c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 200c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 225c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 250c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 275c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 300c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 325c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 350c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 375c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 400c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 425c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 450c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 475c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 500c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 525c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 550c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 575c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 600c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 625c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 650c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 675c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 700c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 725c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 750c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 775c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 800c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 825c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 850c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 875c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 900c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 925c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 950c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 975c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 1000c	98 1/2	+1/2

Commercial and Industrial	Value	Change
30c 50c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 75c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 100c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 125c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 150c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 175c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 200c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 225c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 250c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 275c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 300c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 325c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 350c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 375c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 400c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 425c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 450c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 475c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 500c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 525c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 550c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 575c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 600c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 625c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 650c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 675c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 700c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 725c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 750c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 775c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 800c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 825c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 850c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 875c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 900c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 925c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 950c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 975c	98 1/2	+1/2
30c 1000c	98 1/2	+1/2

40c Inv.	265 3/4		40c Inv.	265 3/4	
30c Inv.	182 1/2		30c Inv.	182 1/2	
Evans Ltd.	100 1/2		Evans Ltd.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Cor Jackson.	100 1/2		Cor Jackson.	100 1/2	
Ort Port B.	100 1/2		Ort Port B.	100 1/2	
Crescent S.	100 1/2		Crescent S.	100 1/2	
Hammann &	100 1/2		Hammann &	100 1/2	
Helms & Co.	100 1/2		Helms & Co.	100 1/2	
Lane Sec. I.	100 1/2		Lane Sec. I.	100 1/2	
Low & Co.	100 1/2		Low & Co.	100 1/2	
Lyndon	100 1/2		Lyndon	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Midway Sec.	100 1/2		Midway Sec.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
N Brit. Pr.	100 1/2		N Brit. Pr.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Oscar's Pr.	100 1/2		Oscar's Pr.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Pro Ref.	100 1/2		Pro Ref.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Rogers Pr.	100 1/2		Rogers Pr.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Sarum Pr.	100 1/2		Sarum Pr.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Slosh Est.	100 1/2		Slosh Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
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Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
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30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
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Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
Starling Est.	100 1/2		Starling Est.	100 1/2	
30c Inv.	100 1/2		30c Inv.	100 1/2	
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Alaska's oil brings it near to bankruptcy

By Herbert Lawson

ALASKA contains the richest known oil pool in North America, but the state faces severe financial difficulties. The Governor, Mr William A. Egan, has warned that the state faces "bankruptcy" in six years or so. By that time, Alaska probably will have used up its \$800 million bonus from the sale of oil leases on the North Slope. In spite of large royalties to the state from Arctic oil that it hopes will be flowing there, Alaska will plunge deeper into debt.

The prospect of fiscal difficulties is causing debate in a state with high unemployment—10 per cent recently by official count and probably higher. No one seems to agree on how to solve the financial problems, but one possibility is a heavier tax on oil producers when North Slope oil finally is piped out.

Another possibility is that the state will successfully demand the right to 100 per cent ownership of the proposed North Slope pipeline. That would ensure that the oil companies meet fully their royalty and tax agreements. Governor Egan proposed the takeover, saying it could mean a net profit of upwards of \$100 million early to the state in addition to expected oil royalties.

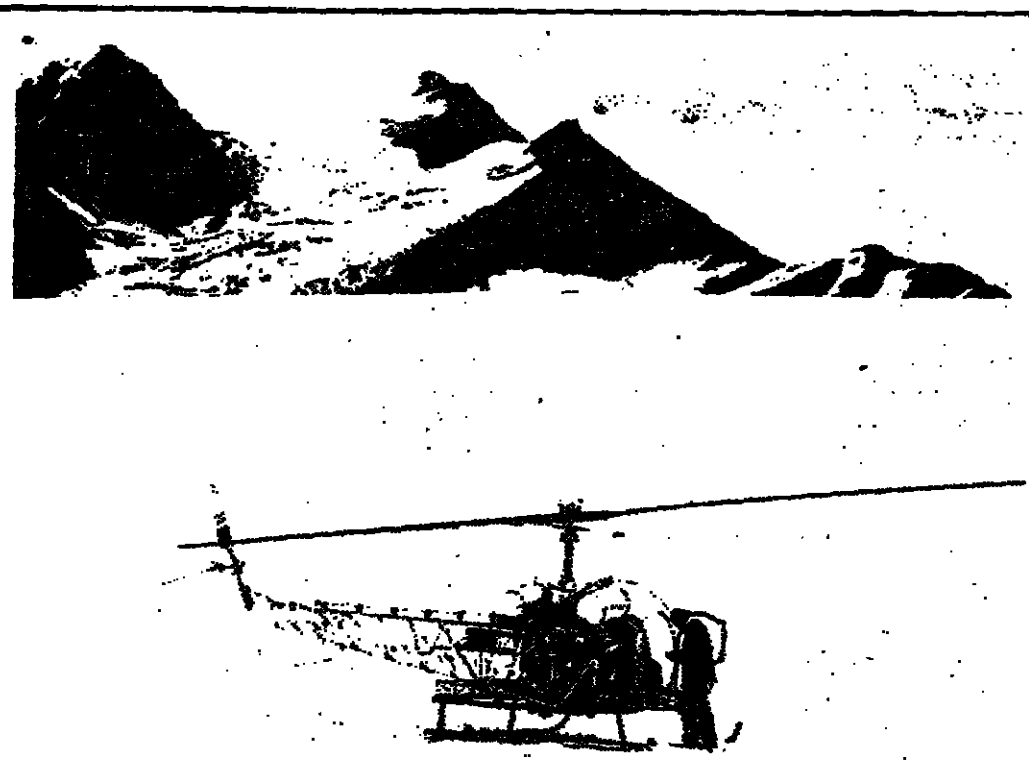
Under the Governor's plan, construction of the pipeline would be financed by a \$1,500 million bond issue. The proposal is being studied by Alaska's legislature and many oil companies, which had planned to build and operate the pipeline. A spokesman for the Governor said the takeover "sure would ease our financial problems."

Those problems arose, because the state is on a spending spree, and few people see any prospect that the state will cut spending to avoid budget disaster.

The pessimism and acrimony are in sharp contrast to the days of September, 1969, when the state held its record oil lease sale. Besides the \$800 million in immediate cash, the state was guaranteed royalties equal to 12½ per cent of the value of oil removed plus severance taxes of up to 8 per cent.

With proven reserves in the Prudhoe Bay area of 10,000 million barrels and speculation that there may be as many as 50,000 million to 100,000 million barrels throughout the North Slope, revenue officials predicted a state income between now and the year 2000.

The \$7,000 millions is a huge sum for a state with a population of only 300,000—



The result is that the three-year construction project cannot start until late next year at best and will not be finished until late 1975, oilmen say. Pessimists predict a later finish. Some can foresee no pipeline reaching Alaska's North Slope ahead of an alternative Canadian line, that some companies in Canada propose—and this is due to reach North Slope in 1985.

Alaska's original forecast and its burst of spending counted on oil flowing to Valdez by 1973.

"It is a very grim picture ahead," admits State Senator Ron Rettig, president of

Anchorage's Alaska Mutual Savings Bank and chairman of the Alaska Senate's finance committee.

"I don't think there is any question but that more lawsuits will be filed," he adds that there is no guarantee that oil flows by 1973 or 1976.

Alaskan Eskimos on the North Slope filed the latest suit last month in the US District Court in Washington. They are seeking to set aside the 1969 lease sale on the ground that the state violated native claims to the land.

Another suit is pending, challenging the pipeline consortium's right to lay pipe

across Eskimo lands. Still another is in the same court brought by a group of conservationists.

Both the Eskimos and the conservationists have obtained an injunction against the pipeline concern, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. Even if the court lifts the injunction when the Interior Department grants its permit, one or more groups are expected to appeal to higher courts.

Taiwan still ripe for US investment

The investment climate in Taiwan continues to be good for United States firms, in spite of its expulsion from the United Nations, a National Cash Register executive said yesterday.

Mr George Stevens, vice-president and group executive international operations, told the National Foreign Trade Conference Convention in New York that Taiwan has been isolated diplomatically, but it is not clear how this will shape the foreign investment climate there.

"My own opinion is that economic expansion on Taiwan will continue, but at a slower pace than the 10 per cent average annual rate which has been achieved during the past decade," he said.

The investment climate in South Korea, however, is not good, Mr Stevens said. He blamed political unrest and a "general lack of business confidence in the government" for South Korea's problems.

Taiwan and South Korea depend heavily on the US and Japan for investment capital and export markets. Taiwan sells 32 per cent of its exports to the US and Japan, he said.

South Korea's exports declined after President Nixon imposed the 10 per cent import surcharge. Korea will also be hurt by an agreement to restrict non-cotton textile exports to the US and by Japan's unofficial yen revaluation.

The NCR executive said Taiwan is moving to reduce its dependence on the US and Japan. "More business is being generated in Africa and Latin America. And the European communities are becoming a prime export target with sales there increasing steadily, in spite of the fact that Taiwan is now denied the generalised tariff preferences granted most developing countries," Mr Stevens said.

Taiwan plans to increase exports to Europe, the executive said, by \$500 million by 1975, said Heavy Industries.

compared with \$163 millions in 1970, he said.

Mr Haynes said US firms "appear to be willing to stick to investment plans laid before the recent events (Taiwan's UN expulsion) began to unfold."

But the Japanese "are becoming reticent, confused and somewhat lukewarm toward Taiwan," Mr Haynes asserted. He blamed this on mainland China's demand that Japanese firms quit Taiwan and South Korea before they can do business with Peking.

Some major Japanese firms have accepted Peking's demands and seem to have foreseen Taiwan, Mr Haynes said, however: "I believe this gives a very misleading impression. The Japanese have too much at stake in Taiwan to cut back there."

Japan would continue its massive business with Taiwan, using whatever approach is necessary, including dummy companies, he said.

While Japanese firms will continue to do business with both Taiwan and the mainland, Mr Haynes said, it will be much harder for US companies to do so unless Peking's attitude changes. It is unlikely that Peking will disrupt Taiwan's economy, he said, because the mainland stands to benefit in the future from Taiwan's growth.

VW to develop electric urban delivery truck

Volkswagenwerk AG and inisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG (RWE) have agreed to cooperate in developing an electrically driven urban delivery truck.

Volkswagen announced yesterday.

The truck is based on Volkswagen's current pickup truck—a one-ton payload.

It is to have a range of as much as 60 miles with a top speed of as much as 50 miles per hour, Volkswagen said.

Volkswagen spokesman said the truck envisaged by both companies would be based on RWE technology in the field of electromotors, using an RWE motor already under development at Volkswagen and existing batteries to be further developed by RWE.

RWE would also study the possibility of establishing a network of battery exchange stations spread over larger areas where the truck operates.

Volkswagen already has about 100 of experimental

France eases controls

THE FRENCH Government yesterday announced a partial relaxation of exchange controls, authorising non-residents to sell on the French market shares held overseas.

The new regulation, effective immediately, allows non-residents to deposit the proceeds of the sale of foreign securities in financial frames without prior official authorisation.

Under existing regulations, non-residents could hold only direct investments abroad, direct investments in French residents, or standing regulations on loans contracted abroad by French residents.—AP-Dow Jones.

Pakistan's civil war may yet ruin tea industry

THE CIVIL war in Pakistan has dealt a severe blow to the tea industry in East Pakistan: this year's production is expected to plunge to 25 million pounds from 70 million pounds last year.

A group of tea gardens, managed by Duncan Brothers, of Scotland, one of the two largest managing agencies in Pakistan, produced seven million pounds by the end of October, compared with 17 million pounds in the equivalent period last year.

The retail price of tea in Pakistan has doubled. The major sufferers of the tea shortage are in West Pakistan, to which the East exported 80 per cent of its annual crop.

Economists in the tea business believe the central Government will spend about an additional £10 millions to keep West Pakistanis well provided with tea, importing enough to fill the gap left by the decline in production.

The Government has arranged to import 10 million pounds from Ceylon and another 7.5 million pounds on a barter basis from China. But Pakistanis will need at least 30 million pounds more.

Tea was the biggest item in East Pakistan's exports to the West. In 1961, tea sent to Karachi was valued at 257 million rupees (£22 millions at the official rate of exchange, which is about half

OECD forecast 'too optimistic'

From JACK ABOAF: Paris, November 16

Delegates arriving here for the meeting of the Economic Policy Committee of the OECD on Thursday are gloomy about the economic effects of the monetary crisis, and are already describing a growth forecast prepared by OECD officials as "too optimistic."

The OECD forecast, however, makes it clear that the figures assume a quick settlement of the crisis, in time to prevent any serious economic fallout. The figures are meant to assist the discussion on likely growth and balance of payments trends and thus make such a settlement easier.

One delegate, who declined to be identified, pointed out to me, however, that a settlement of the crisis is unlikely to be achieved in the US balance of payments, he said, would itself be highly deflationary in other countries.

Great Britain's GNP growth rate during the 1972 first half is expected to be about 1.5 per cent for all of 1971.

The document estimates real growth of the GNP for all 23 members of the OECD at an annual rate of 5.5 per cent during the 1972 first half, unchanged from a similar anticipated growth in the second half of 1971.

But in spite of an anticipated sharp fall in Japan's 1971 GNP growth to about 3 per cent from almost 11 per cent in 1970, Japan is to have the largest growth during the 1972 first half, about 7 per cent.

Other big GNP gainers during the 1972 first half will be the United States and Canada with annual growth of more than 6 per cent, followed by France with more than 5.5 per cent.

The smallest growths during the period will be recorded by West Germany and Italy, each with 2 per cent, compared with an anticipated growth of 3.5 per cent and just above zero, respectively, for all of 1971.

The OECD delegate gave the following assessment, partly based on the document, of major member countries' prospects for 1972:

Great Britain: the economy is improving and should show reasonable growth next year.

United States: strong expansion, aided by President Nixon's new economic policy, and the fact that 1972 will be an election year.

West Germany: currently growth is near the zero level. The question is how fast and how strongly the economy can react to develop reasonable momentum early next year.

Rolls engine for Japan

Rolls-Royce is to ship a prototype from the same family as the Olympus engine, which powers Concorde, for demonstration in Japan. The engine, a marine Olympus gas turbine model, is being shown to the Japanese Defence Agency and principal Japanese shipbuilders.

It is the first engine to be shipped to Japan under a ports to Europe licensing agreement with Kawasaki Heavy Industries.

Company Meeting

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Extract from the Speech by the Chairman, Sir Albert Robinson, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held in Johannesburg on Tuesday, 16th November, 1971:

In submitting the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1971, it is my first duty to refer to the passing of Mr. D. A. B. Watson, who was Chairman of this Company from 1st January 1963 until his death on 28th October 1971. Under his guidance Johannesburg grew into one of the largest mining finance houses in South Africa.

ACCOUNTS

Investment income, which is our major source of revenue, amounted to R12.7 million for the year, equivalent to 181 cents per share. Our notional interest in the undistributed after-tax earnings of the companies in which we are invested was approximately 159 cents per share, giving a total figure of approximately 340 cents per share. The comparable figure for the previous year was 330 cents per share.

The net surplus on realisation of investments during a somewhat difficult year, after making a charge for the minor addition to the provision for possible losses on future realisations, amounted to R3.2 million.

BASIC ECONOMIC PROBLEM

South Africa's basic economic problem is how to maintain the value of exports at levels that will permit the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of all its peoples. At present the country depends very largely on the value of its gold exports. Although the rate of decline in the quantity of gold produced may be matched by a compensating increase in the price received, South Africa should not and cannot rely on this indefinitely to maintain the value of its exports at current levels and, therefore, the export of minerals in ever-increasing quantities is of the utmost priority if the value of total exports is to be increased in the future.

Our Company has over the past four years increased expenditure on major exploration from half a million rand per annum to two million rand per annum. Notwithstanding our long-term plans to develop into other profitable areas of business, mining is at this juncture our main activity and mineral exploration occupies the first place in our overall strategy.

Mineral deposits that are economically viable are discovered, we need the men, money and facilities to develop them. With reference to men, my predecessor has repeatedly referred to the impossibility of successfully developing the economy of South Africa if there is a persistent refusal to employ sensibly a large proportion of the manpower available. I feel bound to emphasise once again the urgent necessity to train the modern labour force in the wide range of skills to which it can reasonably aspire.

CURRENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The mining industry in which we are substantially invested is unfortunately materially and adversely affected by the current world situation.

During the year ending 30th June 1972, the full impact of reduced dividends from Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Consolidated Murphys' antimony mine will be felt, and there is substantially reduced, and our normal dividend cover, which historically has been of the order of two to one, may have to be materially diminished if the dividend is to be maintained.

Your company's investment in gold mines is centred principally in Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited, an established producer with a long life ahead of it, and the Elsburg and Randfontein Estates Gold Mining companies, which are new developing mines. All of these companies stand to benefit considerably by enhanced gold prices. Randfontein Estates, with reserves of uranium, could benefit from the resurgence of the uranium market that might be expected at the end of the decade. Your Company has access to large coal reserves and a long term view on coal remains optimistic.

A company known as the Shangani Mining Corporation has been formed to exploit a nickel discovery in Rhodesia. A mine having a designed capacity of 100,000 metric tons milled per month is at present being planned. The capital cost at this level of production would be some R572 million.

INDUSTRY

Despite the difficulties with some of our industrial investments, on the whole, our endeavours to increase our income from non-mining sources have been successful. Our income from such investment has increased from 19% of the total in 1966 to 24½% in 1971.

PROPERTY

Our first major property investment in recent years was made towards the end of 1966 and since then we have increased our stake by the acquisition of various well-placed sites in partnership with others. It is intended that this field of investment should continue to be a permanent feature of our investment policy.

Discovery stops wood chips decay

A Canadian company, Radiation Development of Vancouver, has discovered a radiation process which may help pulp and paper companies to stop decay in wood chips stored outdoors prior to their use to make wood pulp.

The company says the process may also help the industry's ecology problems. Annual losses of usable raw wood chips beset by fungi and other micro-organisms exceed \$10 millions a year in British Columbia alone. Worldwide losses are estimated to be as much as \$200 millions.

Radiation Development's method involves bombarding wood chips with beams of high velocity electrons. The company found that it could stop microbiological decay in wood chips through the use of an accelerator.

A Radiation Development official says a paper mill producing 1,000 tons of pulp a day could gain \$1 a day per ton from each percentage point increase in yield.

UK 'poised for rapid recovery'

Britain is poised for the most rapid and sustained period of economic growth since the Second World War, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the Association of Engineering Distributors in London yesterday. He said the economy would be expanding satisfactorily by the middle of next year.

"The measures to stimulate demand are now working," he said. "Although investments are still low, it is only a matter of time before the revival in demand brings an upturn here, too."

It was the Government's view that 1972 would be a year of rapid growth. There was spare productive capacity, the balance of payments was strong, and consumer expenditure was more buoyant than for some time.

Land Securities

The Directors announce that the unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th September, 1971 are:

	Six months to 30.9.71	Six months to 30.9.70	Year to 31.3.71
Net income before tax from all properties and investments	3.6	2.7	7.0
Corporation tax at 40 per cent	1.1	.9	2.2
Transfer from capital reserve relating to development properties	2.5	1.8	4.8
Net income from completed properties and investments available for dividends	1.1	1.1	2.1
	£3.6m	£2.9m	£6.9m

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent (1970: 3 per cent) which will be paid on 16th December, 1971. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the Directors expect that the results for the remainder of the year will not materially differ from those for the first six months. They expect to recommend a final dividend at a rate which will provide for a small increase in the total dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1972, as compared with that of 8.75 per cent for the previous year.

Land Securities

Interim results

The Directors announce that the unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th September, 1971 are:

	Six months to 30.9.71	Six months to 30.9.70	Year to 31.3.71
Net income before tax from all properties and investments	3.6	2.7	7.0
Corporation tax at 40 per cent	1.1	.9	2.2
Transfer from capital reserve relating to development properties	2.5	1.8	4.8
Net income from completed properties and investments available for dividends	1.1	1.1	2.1
	£3.6m	£2.9m	£6.9m

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THE LAND SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT.

Company news briefs

Points from reports

Enslon Plastics: Chairman says that while it is too early in the year to make any positive forecast, he would expect a profit of about £100,000 for the year, based on the fact that at time of making an interim statement next spring, the company will be for an improved result in 1972.

James Halstead (Holdings): Chairman says that firm is budgeting for a very substantial increase in profits in current year and no effort will be spared to achieve targets.

Avonmouth Engineering Group: Chairman says it is difficult to predict results for current year, but the company, while encouraging, show that the larger contracts are not due for completion until second half of year and therefore it is anticipated that the interim dividend will not be a true reflection of the final results.

Interim results

Hawkins Developments: Net profit £18,718 (loss £88,144).

Alan Kennedy: 5 per cent (same). Pre-tax profit £29,889 (£28,870). Anticipated that profits for second half year will not be less than first half. On this basis it is hoped to maintain final dividend at 10 per cent.

Sogomana Group: 7 per cent (same).

Final results

Southern Malayan Tin Dredging: 40 per cent making 60 per cent (50 per cent). Pre-tax profit £1,733,446 (£1,455,248).

Malayan Tin Dredging: 22 per cent making 45 per cent (45 per cent). Pre-tax profit £2,192,584 (£2,068,268).

Stockholders Investment Trust: 3.25p per share making 6.75p (6.5p). Consolidated net revenue £499,177 (£469,368)—adjusted.

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

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Situations (Commercial and Public)	£11.00	£9.00	£1.00
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Courses and Seminars	£10.00	£8.50	£0.80
Educational Appointments	£10.00	£8.50	£0.80
Property (Commercial and Residential)	£7.50	£7.00	£0.60

Copy should be received no later than 2 days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.30 for the use of postal box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

SOCIAL SERVICES

TRAINING OFFICER

£2,910 - £3,324 inc. London Weighting

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Director for assessing and communicating all training needs and will continue the Department's comprehensive and integrated training programme started by the previous post holder, with the following objectives:

1. To provide facilities for staff to develop their skills and achieve their potential so ensuring the best possible service to the community.
2. To promote and maintain a professional attitude throughout the Department.
3. To assist in interpreting the Department's aims to the community, the profession and other groups.

Application forms and further details from:

Establishment Division, 27 Peckham Road, S.E.5
Tel. No. 703 6311, Ext. 226. Ref: TG/13/2758
Closing Date: 15th December, 1971.

SOUTHWARK CARES

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

LAND AND PROPERTY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

(ARCHITECTURAL DIVISIONS)

SENIOR ARCHITECTS

P.O. 2 - £2,975-£3,390 p.a.
P.O. 3 - £2,975-£3,390 p.a.

The posts offer excellent opportunities in the design of a wide and interesting variety of projects embracing all local authority buildings.

Full professional qualifications required. Commensurate salary and grade dependent on experience.

General local government conditions apply together with payment of removal, etc., in accordance with the relevant award.

Application forms, RETURNABLE BY DECEMBER 6, 1971, from the Director of Land and Property Services, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool L2 3SE. Telephone 01-556 5021, extension 20.

STANLEY BOLTONS, Chief Executive and Town Clerk.

County Borough of South Shields

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (FIELD WORK SERVICES)

PRINCIPAL OFFICER'S GRADE 1 (B) (£2,868-£3,282)

Applications are required from experienced and qualified persons for this senior post in the Social Services Department. The post requires the holder to be a professional social worker with a minimum of 10 years' experience.

Applicants should have a University Degree or Diploma in Social Work and should have extensive experience in social administration and management.

Desirable user's car allowance, removal expenses will be considered. Home telephone provided. Commensurate salary and grade dependent on experience.

If you have the qualifications and experience mentioned and if you are interested in the challenge of this senior post, please obtain application forms from the Director of Social Services, South Shields, 100, The Esplanade, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE15 1JL. Applications should be returned not later than Wednesday, December 1, 1971.

R. S. YOUNG, Town Clerk.

CITY OF BATH

SCHOOL MEALS ORGANISER

Salary: £1,902-£2,306

Applications are invited for the above post. Candidates should possess qualifications in the field of social work or equivalent and should have had experience in large scale catering, preferably in the preparation of meals served daily in a school.

Applicants will be invited to interview. Successful candidates will be offered a salary in accordance with the Bath City Council's pay scale.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Guildhall, Bath, BA 1 1AB. Applications should be returned by December 15, 1971.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Oakwood Hospital, Maidstone, Kent

SOCIAL WORK ASSISTANT

This post has been created to relieve the Social Work Assistant of the duties of the Social Work Assistant in the day centre. The post holder will be responsible for the day centre and will be expected to develop and improve the service.

Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in social work and should be qualified in social work.

Applicants should be prepared to work full time and should be prepared to work in the day centre.

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QUICK CROSSWORD No. 557

ACROSS 24. Alike all over 6. Get to know (5).

1. By long-established practice 25. Quarrels (13).

8. Put in office 12. Scab (8).

9. Knights' quest 13. Disparage (3, 4).

10. Bitter sweet (4).

11. False show (5).

12. Part of the foot 16. Set with provisions (6).

13. A cargo of 17. Wig (6).

14. and peacocks 18. Sounds of bells (6).

19. Athenian statesman (8).

20. Boulders (3).

21. Island (4).

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OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 21

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

British Steel Corporation

Fellowships

During 1972 the British Steel Corporation is offering a number of Fellowships at Universities and other educational institutions for work in any field of interest common to the Corporation, the Fellow and the institution.

Applicants for Fellowships must be nominated by Heads of Departments, and be capable of formulating and carrying out their own research projects without direct supervision.

The maximum basic award will be at the rate of £5,000 per annum and, in addition, certain other expenses will be paid. In determining the amount of the award, account will be taken of the applicant's existing remuneration.

Awards will be made in the first instance for one year, or for a shorter period if requested by the applicant. Awards may be extended for a further period of up to one year.

It is not intended that Fellowships should give financial support to those reading for Degrees or further Degrees.

Closing date for application—28th February, 1972.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from—

The Fellowships Secretary,
British Steel Corporation,
33 Grosvenor Place,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Southampton

Deputy Chief Education Officer
£4,038 to £4,596

Agency from 1st March, 1972, following the appointment of Mr. V. Williams, B.A., to the Department of Education of the University of Oxford.

Buildings and Development Officer
£1,075 to £3,507

Agency from 1st May, 1972, following the retirement of W. Massey, LL.B.

Applications invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates.

For particulars from: D. P. J. Browning, Chief Officer, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XE. Closing date 10th December, 1971.

ABERDEEN, ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GREY'S SCHOOL OF ART

LECTURER ART HISTORY AND RELATED STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above post which has a scale of £1,482 to £3,309. Assistance will be with removal expenses.

Applications and forms are available from: THE DIRECTOR, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Hill, Aberdeen, AB9 1FR; with whom they should be sent not later than 6th December, 1971.

ABERDEEN ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

School of Social Studies

Applications invited from graduates for—
(1) Lecturer II in SOCIOLOGY.
(2) Lecturer II in SOCIAL STUDIES with qualifications in recognised fields of Social Studies.

For both posts subsidiary qualifications in English and/or experience in Further Education teaching of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, AB9 1FR; with whom applications should be submitted by Saturday, November 13, 1971.

LARY: £1,161 to £2,721.
novel substantive allowance.
Details and forms from: The Director, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, AB9 1FR; with whom applications should be submitted by Saturday, November 13, 1971.

Manchester Polytechnic

FACULTY OF COMMUNITY STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LECTURER IN SOCIAL POLICY

Applicants are invited from graduates with a degree in Social Policy or a related field.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from: The Director of Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, 100, Portland Street, Manchester, M1 6PU.

Salary scale £2,195-£3,875.

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POLYTECHNICS

TRENT POLYTECHNIC

RESEARCH IN BUSINESS STUDIES

There is a vacancy for a graduate in business studies, behavioural sciences or industrial economics, as a Research Assistant/Demonstrator to assist in one of the following two projects:

- (a) A Behavioural Study of Budgetary Control Systems.
- (b) Accounting Information and Business Failure.

The person appointed should hold a good honours degree in industrial sociology or business studies and will work for a higher degree. A maximum of six teaching hours per week will be required. Salary Scale £950 - £1,050 - £1,150 p.a. Application form and further particulars from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham, NG1 4BU.

GENERAL

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

Deputy Superintendent

is required at Greenacre Remand Home for Boys. This is a small unit catering for 12 boys between the ages of 10 and 16. The setting is very pleasant, one mile from Rochester and 30 miles from London. A large bed/sitting-room is available for the appointment of a single man.

Salary individually fixed in accordance with qualifications and experience within the scale £1,398-£1,638.

Application forms and full details from The Director of Social Services (Ref. WEAC), Springfield, Maidstone, Kent. Tel: Maidstone 84371 Ext. 6104.

LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Board

The Board is seeking a personal assistant to the Secretary to the Board. The post holder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Board's secretariat.

Opportunities will be provided to take a particular interest in certain subjects and to receive independent professional supervision.

Salary scale: £1,401-£1,911 per annum.

W.D.S. Superannuation scheme.

Application form and further particulars obtainable from the Secretary to the Board, Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, 153, Southport Road, Southport, Merseyside, L35 5EF.

Pls. quote Ref. S.133 on envelope.

Closing date: December 2, 1971. Please quote Ref. S.133 on envelope.

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SITUATIONS

CRIPPS

SALES MANAGER - NORTH WEST

We require a first-class man to run the Construction and Industrial Equipment sales organisation, based at our Salford branch. The successful applicant must have:

- * Expert sales knowledge of the earthmoving machinery field.
- * Ability to lead a well-trained and enthusiastic team.
- * Extensive experience in all the market outlets.

This is our biggest branch and the basic salary will be fully commensurate with the responsibilities involved. In addition there is a generous bonus on profits, plus the usual benefits.

Write for an application form to:

Mr. R. Ford, Area Director
R. CRIPPS AND COMPANY LTD.
Ordsall Lane
Salford 5, Lancs.

PROPERTY

Good all-round practical man with drawing-board experience required to control the maintenance of existing commercial properties, and supervise new developments in the Lancashire area. Company car provided. WP 197 THE GUARDIAN 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

DEPUTY BUYER

Early prospects of advancement. This situation offers an excellent opportunity for a man with good practical experience and accustomed to middle/high class trade, with knowledge of workroom procedure. Salary negotiable. Apply in writing giving full details of career to:

IVESONS LTD.,
42/46 Drake Street,
Rochdale, Lancashire.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

TO LET

OFFICE TO LET. Manchester City Centre, 100 sq. ft. plus office space. Suitable for all types of business and service charges. Applications to: The Commercial Property Department, 100, Portland Street, Manchester, M1 6PU.

Pls. quote Ref. S.133 on envelope.

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Pls

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Beneficent can give the weight

When Jeremy Glover made one of his rare trips south to partner Beneficent in the October Hurdle at Kempton a month ago he told me he thought he had little chance of beating Party Man, the odds on favourite and the subsequent winner of a fair handicap at Lingfield.

How wrong Glover was! Beneficent made all the running to account for Noble Birth by eight lengths, with Party Man a length away third, and since that win he has trotted up from Shell and Front Benchers to a valuable race at Market Rasen.

Today, Beneficent (2.15) pays another visit to Kempton for the qualifier for the Players No. 6 National Hurdle Championship and even though he has a handicap of 12lb to all his rivals bar Rol-Dal, who receives 8lb, he looks an attractive betting proposition and is my tip.

Rol-Dal, a winner at Windsor

By SIMON CHANNON

whose nap, Foxtor 13-8, and next best, Tam Rating (11-4), both won yesterday.

last Saturday and earlier success in a small race at Plumpton, will have his followers, but Beneficent's most dangerous opponent may be Hasty Word, a half-brother to the 1969 Guineas winner Nibbler, and the winner of last season's Norwegian 2,000 Guineas.

The Sprig Handicap Chase brings together three smart seven-year-olds in Inch Arran, New Romney and Viro, Inch Arran, who is penalised 8lb for his narrow victory from Obelisk at Newbury recently, has been beaten only once in his last six starts—when given a photo finish at Newbury last February.

Nevertheless, he may have too much to do at these weights and I prefer New Romney (2.45), runner-up to Crisp in the National Hunt Two Mile Champion Chase at Cheltenham last March. He was in need of the outing when last of four to Black Magic's Sadown earlier this month and will be much fitter this time, as will Viro, who had a spin over timber in the "Fighting Fifth" Hurdle at Newcastle last month.

Ron Smyth, who trains New Romney, also saddles the fancied Fleet Fox for the November Hurdle. Judging by the way he was running on at the finish when third to Golden Ridge over Sandown's extended two miles and five furlongs at Sandown recently, Fleet Fox may find this two mile trip a little sharp. Therefore, select Boy Tudor (3.15), who won the Free Handicap Hurdle at Cheltenham before his last but one behind Bull in the Ackermann Steeplechase Trophy Hurdle at Sandown earlier this month. Paul Kelleway, who had the ride at Cheltenham, has been engaged again.

In the Whitbread Handicap Chase like Christmas Goose (3.55), who was second at Alu-Alu at Windsor a week ago.

At Teesside Park none makes greater appeal than Park Rain (3.15). He jumped beautifully on his first attempt over fences at Carlisle last week when he won unchallenged and none of his opponents were as good as him. Park Rain's trainer, Gordon Richards and jockey, Ron Barry, should take the John Jorjocks Handicap Chase with Gyleburn (2.45), who scored comfortably at Hexham earlier this month.



Ron Smyth, trainer of New Romney, today's Guardian selection for the Sprig Chase



Paul Kelleway... should score today on Boy Tudor

Kempton

COURSE POINTERS: John Cook and Richard Dorrance are the jockeys to note at this right-hand, sloping race with its 250 yards run-in and 100 yards straight. Beneficent (2.15) was on Saturday, missed an engagement at Market Rasen and is back here. The favourite has won 105 of 276 races held here since 1905.

SELECTIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 15 MYRTUS | 2 45 NEW ROMNEY |
| 1 45 LUNAR GIRL | 3 15 BOY TUDOR |
| 2 15 BENEFICENT (nap) | 4 55 CHRISTMAS GOOSE |

JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.15, 3.15, TREBLE: 1.45, 3.45 & 5.45. GOING: Good.

1 15—BENEFICENT OPPORTUNITY HANDICAP CHASE: 21m 8yds: winner 2.15 (7 runners).
150-200-250-300-350-400-450-500-550-600-650-700-750-800-850-900-950-1000-1050-1100-1150-1200-1250-1300-1350-1400-1450-1500-1550-1600-1650-1700-1750-1800-1850-1900-1950-2000-2050-2100-2150-2200-2250-2300-2350-2400-2450-2500-2550-2600-2650-2700-2750-2800-2850-2900-2950-3000-3050-3100-3150-3200-3250-3300-3350-3400-3450-3500-3550-3600-3650-3700-3750-3800-3850-3900-3950-4000-4050-4100-4150-4200-4250-4300-4350-4400-4450-4500-4550-4600-4650-4700-4750-4800-4850-4900-4950-5000-5050-5100-5150-5200-5250-5300-5350-5400-5450-5500-5550-5600-5650-5700-5750-5800-5850-5900-5950-6000-6050-6100-6150-6200-6250-6300-6350-6400-6450-6500-6550-6600-6650-6700-6750-6800-6850-6900-6950-7000-7050-7100-7150-7200-7250-7300-7350-7400-7450-7500-7550-7600-7650-7700-7750-7800-7850-7900-7950-8000-8050-8100-8150-8200-8250-8300-8350-8400-8450-8500-8550-8600-8650-8700-8750-8800-8850-8900-8950-9000-9050-9100-9150-9200-9250-9300-9350-9400-9450-9500-9550-9600-9650-9700-9750-9800-9850-9900-9950-10000-10050-10100-10150-10200-10250-10300-10350-10400-10450-10500-10550-10600-10650-10700-10750-10800-10850-10900-10950-11000-11050-11100-11150-11200-11250-11300-11350-11400-11450-11500-11550-11600-11650-11700-11750-11800-11850-11900-11950-12000-12050-12100-12150-12200-12250-12300-12350-12400-12450-12500-12550-12600-12650-12700-12750-12800-12850-12900-12950-13000-13050-13100-13150-13200-13250-13300-13350-13400-13450-13500-13550-13600-13650-13700-13750-13800-13850-13900-13950-14000-14050-14100-14150-14200-14250-14300-14350-14400-14450-14500-14550-14600-14650-14700-14750-14800-14850-14900-14950-15000-15050-15100-15150-15200-15250-15300-15350-15400-15450-15500-15550-15600-15650-15700-15750-15800-15850-15900-15950-16000-16050-16100-16150-16200-16250-16300-16350-16400-16450-16500-16550-16600-16650-16700-16750-16800-16850-16900-16950-17000-17050-17100-17150-17200-17250-17300-17350-17400-17450-17500-17550-17600-17650-17700-17750-17800-17850-17900-17950-18000-18050-18100-18150-18200-18250-18300-18350-18400-18450-18500-18550-18600-18650-18700-18750-18800-18850-18900-18950-19000-19050-19100-19150-19200-19250-19300-19350-19400-19450-19500-19550-19600-19650-19700-19750-19800-19850-19900-19950-20000-20050-20100-20150-20200-20250-20300-20350-20400-20450-20500-20550-20600-20650-20700-20750-20800-20850-20900-20950-21000-21050-21100-21150-21200-21250-21300-21350-21400-21450-21500-21550-21600-21650-21700-21750-21800-21850-21900-21950-22000-22050-22100-22150-22200-22250-22300-22350-22400-22450-22500-22550-22600-22650-22700-22750-22800-22850-22900-22950-23000-23050-23100-23150-23200-23250-23300-23350-23400-23450-23500-23550-23600-23650-23700-23750-23800-23850-23900-23950-24000-24050-24100-24150-24200-24250-24300-24350-24400-24450-24500-24550-24600-24650-24700-24750-24800-24850-24900-24950-25000-25050-25100-25150-25200-25250-25300-25350-25400-25450-25500-25550-25600-25650-25700-25750-25800-25850-25900-25950-26000-26050-26100-26150-26200-26250-26300-26350-26400-26450-26500-26550-26600-26650-26700-26750-26800-26850-26900-26950-27000-27050-27100-27150-27200-27250-27300-27350-27400-27450-27500-27550-27600-27650-27700-27750-27800-27850-27900-27950-28000-28050-28100-28150-28200-28250-28300-28350-28400-28450-28500-28550-28600-28650-28700-28750-28800-28850-28900-28950-29000-29050-29100-29150-29200-29250-29300-29350-29400-29450-29500-29550-29600-29650-29700-29750-29800-29850-29900-29950-30000-30050-30100-30150-30200-30250-30300-30350-30400-30450-30500-30550-30600-30650-30700-30750-30800-30850-30900-30950-31000-31050-31100-31150-31200-31250-31300-31350-31400-31450-31500-31550-31600-31650-31700-31750-31800-31850-31900-31950-32000-32050-32100-32150-32200-32250-32300-32350-32400-32450-32500-32550-32600-32650-32700-32750-32800-32850-32900-32950-33000-33050-33100-33150-33200-33250-33300-33350-33400-33450-33500-33550-33600-33650-33700-33750-33800-33850-33900-33950-34000-34050-34100-34150-34200-34250-34300-34350-34400-34450-34500-34550-34600-34650-34700-34750-34800-34850-34900-34950-35000-35050-35100-35150-35200-35250-35300-35350-35400-35450-35500-35550-35600-35650-35700-35750-35800-35850-35900-35950-36000-36050-36100-36150-36200-36250-36300-36350-36400-36450-36500-36550-36600-36650-36700-36750-36800-36850-36900-36950-37000-37050-37100-37150-37200-37250-37300-37350-37400-37450-37500-37550-37600-37650-37700-37750-37800-37850-37900-37950-38000-38050-38100-38150-38200-38250-38300-38350-38400-38450-38500-38550-38600-38650-38700-38750-38800-38850-38900-38950-39000-39050-39100-39150-39200-39250-39300-39350-39400-39450-39500-39550-39600-39650-39700-39750-39800-39850-39900-39950-40000-40050-40100-40150-40200-40250-40300-40350-40400-40450-40500-40550-40600-40650-40700-40750-40800-40850-40900-40950-41000-41050-41100-41150-41200-41250-41300-41350-41400-41450-41500-41550-41600-41650-41700-41750-41800-41850-41900-41950-42000-42050-42100-42150-42200-42250-42300-42350-42400-42450-42500-42550-42600-42650-42700-42750-42800-42850-42900-42950-43000-43050-43100-43150-43200-43250-43300-43350-43400-43450-43500-43550-43600-43650-43700-43750-43800-43850-43900-43950-44000-44050-44100-44150-44200-44250-44300-44350-44400-44450-44500-44550-44600-44650-44700-44750-44800-44850-44900-44950-45000-45050-45100-45150-45200-45250-45300-45350-45400-45450-45500-45550-45600-45650-45700-45750-45800-45850-45900-45950-46000-46050-46100-46150-46200-46250-46300-46350-46400-46450-46500-46550-46600-46650-46700-46750-46800-46850-46900-46950-47000-47050-47100-47150-47200-47250-47300-47350-47400-47450-47500-47550-47600-47650-47700-47750-47800-47850-47900-47950-48000-48050-48100-48150-48200-48250-48300-48350-48400-48450-48500-48550-48600-48650-48700-48750-48800-48850-48900-48950-49000-49050-49100-49150-49200-49250-49300-49350-49400-49450-49500-49550-49600-49650-49700-49750-49800-49850-49900-49950-50000-50050-50100-50150-50200-50250-50300-50350-50400-50450-50500-50550-50600-50650-50700-50750-50800-50850-50900-50950-51000-51050-51100-51150-51200-51250-51300-51350-51400-51450-51500-51550-51600-51650-51700-51750-51800-51850-51900-51950-52000-52050-52100-52150-52200-52250-52300-52350-52400-52450-52500-52550-52600-52650-52700-52750-52800-52850-52900-52950-53000-53050-53100-53150-53200-53250-53300-53350-53400-53450-53500-53550-53600-53650-53700-53750-53800-53850-53900-53950-54000-54050-54100-54150-54200-54250-54300-54350-54400-54450-54500-54550-54600-54650-54700-54750-54800-54850-54900-54950-55000-55050-55100-55150-55200-55250-55300-55350-55400-55450-55500-55550-55600-55650-55700-55750-55800-55850-55900-55950-56000-56050-56100-56150-56200-56250-56300-56350-56400-56450-56500-56550-56600-56650-56700-56750-56800-56850-56900-56950-57000-57050-57100-57150-57200-57250-57300-57350-57400-57450-57500-57550-57600-57650-57700-57750-57800-57850-57900-57950-58000-58050-58100-58150-58200-58250-58300-58350-58400-58450-58500-58550-58600-58650-58700-58750-58800-58850-58900-58950-59000-59050-59100-59150-59200-59250-59300-59350-59400-59450-59500-59550-59600-59650-59700-59750-59800-59850-59900-59950-60000-60050-60100-60150-60200-60250-60300-60350-60400-60450-60500-60550-60600-60650-60700-60750-60800-60850-60900-60950-61000-61050-61100-61150-61200-61250-61300-61350-61400-61450-61500-61550-61600-61650-61700-61750-61800-61850-61900-61950-62000-62050-62100-62150-62200-62250-62300-62350-62400-62450-62500-62550-62600-62650-62700-62750-62800-62850-62900-62950-63000-63050-63100-63150-63200-63250-63300-63350-63400-63450-63500-63550-63600-63650-63700-63750-63800-63850-63900-63950-64000-64050-64100-64150-64200-64250-64300-64350-64400-64450-64500-64550-64600-64650-64700-64750-64800-64850-64900-64950-65000-65050-65100-65150-65200-65250-65300-65350-65400-65450-65500-65550-65600-65650-65700-65750-65800-65850-65900-65950-66000-66050-66100-66150-66200-66250-66300-66350-66400-66450-66500-66550-66600-66650-66700-66750-66800-66850-66900-66950-67000-67050-67100-67150-67200-67250-67300-67350-67400-67450-67500-67550-67600-67650-67700-67750-67800-67850-67900-67950-68000-68050-68100-68150-68200-68250-68300-68350-68400-68450-68500-68550-68600-68650-68700-68750-68800-68850-68900-68950-69000-69050-69100-69150-69200-69250-69300-69350-69400-69450-69500-69550-69600-69650-69700-69750-69800-69850-69900-69950-70000-70050-70100-70150-70200-70250-70300-70350-70400-70450-70500-70550-70600-70650-70700-70750-70800-70850-70900-70950-71000-71050-71100-71150-71200-71250-71300-71350-71400-71450-71500-71550-71600-71650-71700-71750-71800-71850-71900-71950-72000-72050-72100-72150-72200-72250-72300-72350-72400-72450-72500-72550-72600-72650-72700-72750-72800-72850-72900-72950-73000-73050-73100-73150-73200-73250-73300-73350-73400-73450-73500-73550-73600-73650-73700-73750-73800-73850-73900-73950-74000-74050-74100-74150-74200-74250-74300-74350-74400-74450-74500-74550-74600-74650-74700-74750-74800-74850-74900-74950-75000-75050-75100-75150-75200-75250-75300-75350-75400-75450-75500-75550-75600-75650-75700-75750-75800-75850-75900-75950-76000-76050-76100-76150-76200-76250-76300-76350-76400-76450-76500-76550-76600-76650-76700-76750-76800-76850-76900-76950-77000-77050-77100-77150-77200-77250-77300-77350-77400-77450-77500-77550-77600-77650-77700-77750-77800-77850-77900-77950-78000-78050-78100-78150-78200-78250-78300-78350-78400-78450-78500-78550-78600-78650-78700-78750-78800-78850-78900-78950-79000-79050-79100-79150-79200-79250-79300-79350-79400-79450-79500-79550-79600-79650-79700-79750-79800-79850-79900-79950-80000-80050-80100-80150-80200-80250-80300-80350-80400-80450-80500-80550-80600-80650-80700-80750-80800-80850-80900-80950-81000-81050-81100-81150-81200-81250-81300-81350-81400-81450-81500-81550-81600-81650-81700-81750-81800-81850-81900-81950-82000-82050-82100-82150-82200-82250-82300-82350-82400-82450-82500-82550-82600-82650-82700-82750-82800-82850-82900-82950-83000-83050-83100-83150-83200-83250-83300-83350-83400-83450-83500-83550-83600-83650-83700-83750-83800-83850-83900-83950-84000-84050-84100-84150-84200-84250-84300-84350-84400-84450-84500-84550-84600-84650-84700-84750-84800-84850-84900-84950-85000-85050-85100-85150-85200-85250-85300-85350-85400-85450-85500-85550-85600-85650-85700-85750-85800-85850-85900-85950-86000-86050-86100-86150-86200-86250-86300-86350-86400-86450-86500-86550-86600-86650-86700-86750-86800-86850-86900-86950-87000-87050-87100-87150-87200-87250-87300-87350-87400-87450-87500-87550-87600-87650-87700-87750-87800-87850-87900-87950-88000-88050-88100-88150-88200-88250-88300-88350-88400-88450-88500-8855

One-minute KO of Jack Bodell

By JOHN RODDA

Jack Bodell, the British European and Commonwealth champion, was knocked out after one minute four seconds of the first round by Jerry Quarry, of Los Angeles, fourth ranked heavyweight in the world, at the Empire Pool Wembley, last night.

A right to the chin by the American toppled the British champion, and although he got up into a sitting position, he was badly stunned by the blow, he stood, held by his seconds, where he fell. He was taken back to his corner, still unable to gather his senses, and he sat on his stool, several minutes elapsed while a doctor roused him.

The victory is one of the biggest in the history of the Empire Pool, the first time since the arrival of the American champion, the first time since the arrival of the American champion, the first time since the arrival of the American champion.

BY UNION American Aces

By DAVID FROST

Jim Neville, the 22-year-old American Rhodes scholar, showed such raw talent in the freshmen's at Oxford at the start of his term, will play his game for the University in the annual match against the XV at Oxford.

James, the University student, is not fit enough to play in the match, but he has been playing for the Greyhounds, and it will be interesting to see how he performs in the match.

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Mathis (left) and Ali are separated after a verbal exchange almost brought a fight outside the ring yesterday

Battle of the bulge

Two heavyweight heavyweights fought tonight in the Astrodome at Houston, Texas. The outcome could complicate the position at the top of the division.

Muhammad Ali, having shed just five pounds since he appeared in a comic exhibition at the Royal Albert Hall three weeks ago, faces an even greater challenge in his fight with Joe Frazier, the present world champion, but he is likely to win in at least 10 rounds.

Mathis is trying to take the quick way back to the top of the circuit. Even if he loses he could, by staying the 13 rounds, earn a big prize.

£200,000 policy backs ILTF Grand Prix

By DAVID GRAY

Protecting themselves against defeat in the battle with Lamar Hunt and the professionals, the International Lawn Tennis Federation announced yesterday that one of the most important of all international insurance groups, the Commercial Union Assurance Company, is to take over the sponsorship of their Grand Prix of linked tournaments from Pepsi Cola.

Commercial Union have guaranteed a contribution of £100,000 to the Grand Prix for each of the next two years, and they have an option to continue their support afterwards. Their decision—the first major step in sponsorship by a British insurance company—means that the amount of money in the jackpot available for distribution to the most successful men and women players next year will go up substantially from this year's £24,000.

Alan Heyman, the president of the ILTF, said yesterday that it was not possible at the moment to say what the prize money would be, but it was likely to be nearly twice as much as last year. Whereas the winner of the men's first prize this year—either the Nastase or Stan Smith—would receive £25,000 (£10,400), he expected that next year's top man would receive between £40,000 and £50,000.

This sort of money, when it is added to the prize money that the players will take from the Grand Prix tournaments in ordinary competition, should be useful in persuading the ILTF's strongest players to stay in the independent camp. The Grand Prix was established originally as an attempt to persuade the professionals to compete in the most important ILTF tournaments, and to provide an extra source of income for those who remained faithful to their national associations.

Now that the first of those

Tourists' point taken

By PAT ROWLEY

The Great Britain hockey team are to have the use of a chartered aircraft during their tour of India, following complaints by the British Hockey Board, and journalists, both in India and Britain, that the travel programme was too arduous.

The British Hockey Board (BHB) received a cable yesterday morning saying that the Indian Hockey Federation had chartered an aircraft, and that the team will be flown from New Delhi to Koda, the venue of their first Test match.

Although the cable is not specific, British officials believe that the plane will also fly them out of Koda, thus avoiding the necessity of a 500-mile 18-hour train journey before the second Test.

Bill Vans Agnew, the British team manager, said yesterday that the change of heart by the Indians is a great burden on his mind. Earlier this week he was quoted as saying "we are going to India to learn, not to have our players flogged to death."

In my opinion, the British Hockey Board are lucky that the Indian authorities have had a change of heart. They did not press nearly hard enough for an easing of the programme. In fact, 24 hours earlier, BHB received a cable from the president of the Indian Hockey Federation, Ashwin Kumar, saying his federation were unable to comply with the British Board's request to cancel the first Test at out-of-the-way Koda. Kumar surprisingly claims that all the tickets had been sold for the Koda Test.

The Board meekly replied that, in the circumstances, they would accept the programme, apparently ignoring completely the terrible burden it would place on their team, and the consequent untold damage to the team's morale in the team's Munich Olympic preparations.

Vans Agnew himself felt his hand were forced. He had virtually decided to omit five of his best players from the first Test and leave them resting in New Delhi in order to save them the ridiculously long train journey. He told me yesterday evening that he might still do so if the travel burden had not been appreciably relieved.

I hope he will, for it is still asking too much that our players should have to take part in a Test match within a few hours of completing the long journey to India, whether by air and rail or by air alone. The British team were flying from London airport at 7 a.m. on Sunday by charter flight to New Delhi, and are expected to play at Koda 46 hours later.

Texaco cup may obstruct Ramsey plan

By ALBERT BARHAM

The semi-final of the Texaco Cup is being played on November 24. The same night, England Under-23 meet Switzerland Under-23 at Ipswich. How far club requirements for this, the latest of the minor cup competitions, is allowed to interrupt England team selection, will soon be known.

Yesterday, Sir Alex Ramsey chose Colin Todd, the captain of his Under-23 team last season, and John Robson for this international. Today the Derby County directors meet to decide whether they will ask for the release of the players for their Texaco Cup first leg semi-final against Newcastle United.

The feeling is that release will be sought. Derby have long been known for their pleasure at holding under strength teams in any competition. And the feeling is also, that while they are in the Texaco Cup competition they may as well try to win it with a full team. The Texaco Cup competition was introduced to help invited British clubs who aren't participating in European competition, yet, however, ridiculous it may seem the competition has precedence over a European Championship match.

On November 24, Wales are in Rumania. Wales have conceded that, even if they chose Terry Connor, Derby would not be expected to release them, or Newcastle to release O'Neill. It is as well that this final match in the championship qualifying series is not a crucial one!

After the farce last week, when the Football League demanded that League Cup replays take place two days before the crucial European Championship match, it is perhaps significant in the argument over priorities that Ramsey has not chosen any of the Derby players to play in their club. It is perhaps significant in the argument over priorities that Ramsey has not chosen any of the Derby players to play in their club.

There are four newcomers in the squad of 14 Phil Parkes, the goalkeeper of Queen's Park Rangers, a midfielder from the squad of West Ham United, and Alan Gowing, of Manchester United, plus Jeff Blockley, Coventry City's talented young

Christchurch are given ultimatum

The difficulties Christchurch are facing in staging the Commonwealth Games in 1974 have suddenly crystallised over the past few days so that the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association have given the city an ultimatum.

Unless Christchurch can give an assurance by December 10 that all facilities for the Games will be ready by October 1, 1973, the city will lose the Games.

Most cities preparing for the staging of a Games, whether it is Commonwealth or Olympic, suffer opposition and problems over finance, but Christchurch have run into serious trouble over raising a loan of nearly £2 million to start constructing the main stadium and swimming pool. The local authorities loan board has given formal approval for the loan but more than 5 per cent of Christchurch ratepayers are reported to have expressed their objection to the loan.

A shopkeeper has organised a petition against the loan and requires only 3,000 signatures to force a referendum on the question. The earliest that this could take place, according to the Mayor Neville G. Pickering, is next February.

On the possibility of a referendum blocking the loan gives Christchurch a severe headache, another is that it is now likely to succeed after the campaign of the Mayor of Auckland, who said that there is to be a change of venue, Auckland could take over.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13088

ABACARIA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

ACROSS

1. 5, 10. Nut, some of it in dry dock for a climbing mouse (7, 7, 4).

11. Secret new at the local: cheers! (10)

12. In the local I could get cotton (6)

13. Soft going under foot: worried about the favourite (5)

14. Count is given when 9 (9)

15. Proprietess is upset by student (5)

17. Permission to go (5)

18. Standard article, without help, on segregation (9)

20. Worcester's principal fruit (8)

21. Starve—get something to eat about morning (8)

22. The mood all over the world (10)

23. Secret to 8? Yes and no (4)

24. Our TV on the way to France? (7, 7)

DOWN

2. With such unpunctuality I begin in 14 (7)

3. Indian knife, turned to annoy for the kitchen! (5)

4. Maybe very expensive for us in our turn (7)

5. Sound and hot turning away from the sea (7)

6. Among friends X is playful (9)

7. Colony rhyming with 3? (7)

8. Dance cum piano? On the contrary! (13)

9. where it's always going to the North (7)

10. Judge about to demand silence will brighten up (7)

11. Sound and hot turning away from the sea (7)

12. University of Cambridge leaders get fed up (6)

13. Indian people set on (5)

Solution tomorrow

Charity begins at 'homes'

Only one reader of the many who wrote in answer to my request for reactions to the high dividends being paid on the score-draw Treble Chance was strongly in favour of it.

He is a Mr. Harman of Sheffield, who says that if he were to reduce his dividends he would drop them. Anyone not wanting a large dividend, he says, can always give the excess to charity.

I think that Mr. Wagstaff, who raised the subject, and the people who have written in agreement with him are not opposed to a large dividend on principle. They would like, as 'Cantab', of Workson, puts it, to see the "first dividend of 200,000 plus graded into the lower awards."

Mr. Gates, of Cheshire, recalls that a survey was carried out at the start of the 1968-9 season and the outcome was that the majority wanted "fairer shares for all not an over-sized fortune for the add lucky few."

Gates makes a point with which I agree. "Accurate forecasting of score draws is impossible, to a dividend-winning degree, and the Treble Chance is a huge lottery with all the interest gone from it. Much greater accuracy is possible on the Home Treble Chance, which Empire Pools feature."

This week's Treble Chance features the first-round matches in the FA Challenge Cup competition. The first round is in form is quite likely to be an inconsistent team from the Third. My advice at this stage is to take little notice of the respective standings of the teams involved in these early cup rounds. Form in recent weeks is the best guide to purchase. The cup is, incidentally, a low proportion of prospective score-draws.

The full League tables

FIRST DIVISION									
Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	GD	Pts	Pos
Manchester United	15	10	3	2	28	12	+16	23	1
Liverpool	15	9	4	2	24	14	+10	22	2
Chelsea	15	8	5	2	22	16	+6	21	3
Nottingham Forest	15	8	4	3	20	18	+2	20	4
Sheff Wed	15	7	6	2	18	14	+4	18	5
Sheff Utd	15	7	5	3	19	17	+2	18	6
Derby	15	6	6	3	17	15	+2	16	7
Leeds	15	6	5	4	16	16	0	16	8
Sheff Sat	15	6	4	5	15	16	-1	16	9
QPR	15	5	7	3	14	13	+1	15	10
Blackburn	15	5	6	4	13	14	-1	15	11
Sheff B	15	5	5	5	12	14	-2	15	12
Millwall	15	4	7	4	11	13	-2	14	13
Cardiff	15	4	6	5	10	14	-4	14	14
Sheff F	15	4	5	6	11	16	-5	13	15
Wolves	15	3	7	5	9	14	-5	13	16
Coventry	15	3	6	6	8	14	-6	12	17
Sheff T	15	3	5	7	7	14	-7	12	18
Blackpool	15	3	4	8	6	14	-8	11	19
Sheff A	15	2	6	7	5	14	-9	10	20
Sheff C	15	2	5	8	4	14	-10	9	21
Sheff J	15	2	4	9	3	14	-11	8	22
Sheff K	15	2	3	10	2	14	-12	7	23
Sheff L	15	2	2	11	1	14	-13	6	24
Sheff M	15	2	1	12	0	14	-14	5	25
Sheff N	15	2	0	13	0	14	-15	4	26
Sheff O	15	2	0	13	0	14	-16	3	27
Sheff P	15	2	0	13	0	14	-17	2	28
Sheff Q	15	2	0	13	0	14	-18	1	29
Sheff R	15	2	0	13	0	14	-19	0	30
Sheff S	15	2	0	13	0	14	-20	-1	31
Sheff T	15	2	0	13	0	14	-21	-2	32

Results

Association									
Match	Score	Match	Score	Match	Score	Match	Score	Match	Score
Cardiff v. Swansea	1-1	Sheff Utd v. Millwall	2-1	Sheff Wed v. QPR	1-1	Sheff Sat v. Blackpool	1-1	Sheff B v. Sheff A	1-1
Sheff F v. Sheff T	1-1	Sheff C v. Sheff J	1-1	Sheff K v. Sheff L	1-1	Sheff M v. Sheff N	1-1	Sheff O v. Sheff P	1-1
Sheff Q v. Sheff R	1-1	Sheff S v. Sheff T	1-1	Sheff U v. Sheff V	1-1	Sheff W v. Sheff X	1-1	Sheff Y v. Sheff Z	1-1

Pools Guide

Brian Crowther

to take little notice of the respective standings of the teams involved in these early cup rounds. Form in recent weeks is the best guide to purchase. The cup is, incidentally, a low proportion of prospective score-draws.

Fixtures

Association									
Match	Date	Match	Date	Match	Date	Match	Date	Match	Date
Cardiff v. Swansea	Nov 20	Sheff Utd v. Millwall	Nov 20	Sheff Wed v. QPR	Nov 20	Sheff Sat v. Blackpool	Nov 20	Sheff B v. Sheff A	Nov 20
Sheff F v. Sheff T	Nov 20	Sheff C v. Sheff J	Nov 20	Sheff K v. Sheff L	Nov 20	Sheff M v. Sheff N	Nov 20	Sheff O v. Sheff P	Nov 20
Sheff Q v. Sheff R	Nov 20	Sheff S v. Sheff T	Nov 20	Sheff U v. Sheff V	Nov 20	Sheff W v. Sheff X	Nov 20	Sheff Y v. Sheff Z	Nov 20

